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**A STUDY ON
DEVELOPMENT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT
AND
PACKAGE FOR REHABILITATION
IN UTTAR PRADESH**

Sponsored by

**LAND USE BOARD
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CONTENTS

<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
Chapter I	1 - 17
1.1 Introduction	1 - 5
1.2 Scope, Coverage and Objectives of the Study	6 - 9
1.3 Methodology and Sample Design	10 - 16
1.4 Analysis of Data	16 - 17
Chapter II	18 - 90
2.1 Displacement and Rehabilitation in Industrial Development Project	18 - 20
2.2 Demographic Structure and Educational Level of Affected Population	20 - 26
2.3 Economic Profile of the Affected Households	26 - 33
2.4 The Process of Displacement	33 - 41
2.5 Process of Land Takeover and Compensation	41 - 56
2.6 Resettlement and Rehabilitation	56 - 58
2.7 Impact of Displacement and Resettlement	59 - 64
2.8 Health and Environment	64 - 72
2.9 Social and Cultural Impact	72 - 81
2.10 Overall Evaluation of Rehabilitation Officials and Suggestions	82 - 90
Chapter III	91 -157
3.1 Displacement and Rehabilitation in Hydro-Power Generation Project	91 - 95
3.2 Demographic Structure and Educational Level of Affected Population	95 -101
3.3 Economic Profile of the Affected Households	101-108
3.4 The Process of Displacement	109-114
3.5 Process of Land Takeover and Compensation	114-126
3.6 Resettlement and Rehabilitation	126-127
3.7 Impact of Displacement and Resettlement	127-132
3.8 Health and Environment	132-141
3.9 Social and Cultural Impact	141-149
3.10 Overall Evaluation of Rehabilitation Officials and Suggestions	149-157

Chapter IV	158-219
4.1 Displacement and Rehabilitation in an Irrigation Dam Project	158-161
4.2 Demographic Structure and Educational Level of Affected Population	161-167
4.3 Economic Profile of the Affected Households	167-174
4.4 The Process of Displacement	174-179
4.5 Process of Land Takeover and Compensation	180-191
4.6 Resettlement and Rehabilitation	191-199
4.7 Impact of Displacement and Resettlement	199-203
4.8 Health and Environment	203-207
4.9 Social and Cultural Impact	208-214
4.10 Overall Evaluation of Rehabilitation Policy of the Project	215-219
Chapter V	220-277
5.1 Displacement and Rehabilitation in Housing Development Project	220-223
5.2 Demographic Structure and Educational Level of Affected Population	223-229
5.3 Economic Profile of the Affected Households	229-235
5.4 The Process of Displacement	235-241
5.5 Process of Land Takeover and Compensation	241-251
5.6 Resettlement and Rehabilitation	251-252
5.7 Impact of Displacement and Resettlement	252-257
5.8 Health and Environment	257-262
5.9 Social and Cultural Impact	262-277
Chapter VI	278-330
6.1 Displacement and Rehabilitation in Hydro-Thermal Power and Irrigation Project	278-280
6.2 Demographic Structure and Educational Level of Affected Population	281-285
6.3 Economic Profile of the Affected Households	286-290
6.4 The Process of Displacement	290-294
6.5 Process of Land Takeover and Compensation	294-302
6.6 Impact of Displacement and Resettlement	302-307
6.7 Health and Environment	307-312

6.8	Social and Cultural Impact	313-316
6.9	Displacement and Rehabilitation in Irrigation Dam Project	316-318
6.10	Demographic Structure and Educational Level of Affected Population	319-323
6.11	Economic Profile	324-330
Chapter VII		331-346
7.1	Impact of Displacement and Rehabilitation in Existing Framework	331-335
7.2	Rehabilitation Policy	335-339
7.3	The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1998	339-341
7.4	World Bank's Rehabilitation Directives	341-343
7.5	Package for Rehabilitation Policy	343-346
References		347

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE No.</u>	<u>PAGE No.</u>
2.1	18 - 89
2.2	21
2.3	22
2.4	24
2.5	25
2.6	28
2.7	30
2.8	32
2.9	35
2.10	37
2.11	39
2.12	40
2.13	42
2.14	43
2.15	45
2.16	48
2.17	50
2.18	52
2.19	54
2.20	55
2.21	60
2.22	62
2.23	65-66
2.24	68
2.25	70
2.26	71
2.27	72
2.28	72
2.29	74
2.30	77
2.31	78

2.32	Impact on Children Below 14 Years	80
2.33	The Most Positive Points of the Project	83
2.34	Opinion About the Process of Displacement and Resettlement	84
2.35	Complains About the Process of Displacement and Resettlement	85
2.36	The Attitude of the Project Authorities	86
2.37	Other Information on the Respondent of the Project	87
2.38	Respondent's Suggestions Regarding Rehabilitation Policy	89
3.1	Village-wise Land Acquisition in District Dehradun Under Lakhwar Vyasi Project	93-94
3.2	Village and Block-wise Distribution of Households and Population	96
3.3	Caste-wise Distribution of Sample Households and Population	98
3.4	Age-wise Classification of Male, Female and Total Population in Sample Area	99
3.5	Respondents Level of Education in Sample Households	101
3.6	Land and Assets Before and After Being Affected by the Project	102
3.7	Changes in Primary Occupational Structure	105
3.8	Changes in Secondary Occupational Structure	107
3.9	Source of Knowledge About the Project	110
3.10	Reaction to the Announcement about the Project	112
3.11	Leaders Reaction at the Project Announcement	113
3.12	Attitude of the Project Officials	114
3.13	Land Cost and Compensation	115
3.14	Opinion About Compensation	117
3.15	Reason for Higher Compensation	118
3.16	Reasons for Non-Payment of Full Amount	119
3.17	Payment of Bribes for Compensation	121
3.18	Utilization of Compensation Amount	123
3.19	Decision About Spendings	124
3.20	Outcome of Complaints	125
3.21	Availability of Amenities Before and After Displacement	129
3.22	Quality of Amenities Before and After Displacement	131
3.23	Incidence of Diseases in Households Before and After Displacement	133-134
3.24	Source of Drinking Water Before the Project and Now	137
3.25	Source of Drinking Water After Displacement	138

3.26	Do you Find the Air Cleaner or More Polluted than in the Past	139
3.27	Do You Find a Perceptible Increase in Noise Pollution	140
3.28	Are You Affected by Occasional Blasts or Other Loud Noise Around Your Village	140
3.29	If Yes, Do You Feel Vibrations in Your House?	141
3.39	Cultural Changes After Displacement	142
3.31	Problems Faced by Women After Displacement	144
3.32	Reaction About Women (Remain at Home or Get Only Very Low Paid Jobs)	147
3.33	Impact on Children Below 14 Years	148
3.34	The Most Positive Points of the Project	150
3.35	Opinion About the Process of Displacement and Resettlement	151
3.36	Complaints About the Process of Displacement and Resettlement	153
3.37	The Attitude of the Project Authorities	154
3.38	Other Information on the Respondent of the Project	155
3.39	Respondent's Suggestions Regarding Rehabilitation Policy	157
4.1	Most Severely Affected Villages of Sajnam Dam	160
4.2	Village and Block-wise Distribution of Households and Population	162
4.3	Caste-wise Distribution of Sample Households and Population	164
4.4	Age-wise Classification of Male, Female and Total Population in Sample Area	165
4.5	Respondents Level of Education in Sample Households	167
4.6	Land and Assets Before and After Being Affected by the Project	168
4.7	Changes in Primary Occupational Structure	171
4.8	Changes in Secondary Occupational Structure	173
4.9	Source of Knowledge About the Project	175
4.10	Reaction to the Announcement about the Project	177
4.11	Leaders Reaction at the Project Announcement	178
4.12	Attitude of the Project Officials	179
4.13	Land Cost and Compensation	181
4.14	Awareness about the Compensation Rates	182
4.15	Opinion About Compensation	183
4.16	Reason for Higher Compensation	185

viii

4.17	Reasons for Non-Payment of Full Amount	186
4.18	Utilization of Compensation Amount	187
4.19	Decision About Spendings	188
4.20	Lodge a Complaint Against Compensation	189
4.21	Outcome of Complaints	190
4.22	Resettlement Programme	192
4.23	Time Lag Displacement and Resettlement	193
4.24	Where were you between Displacement and Resettlement	194
4.25	Relocation of Displaced Population	195
4.26	Problems did you face after Resettlement	196
4.27	Your First Feelings at Resettlement	197
4.28	Attitude of Project Authorities	198
4.29	Availability of Amenities Before and After Displacement	200
4.30	Quality of Amenities Before and After Displacement	202
4.31	Incidence of Diseases in Households Before and After Displacement	204-205
4.32	Source of Drinking Water Before the Project and Now	206
4.33	Do you Find the Air Cleaner or More Polluted than in the Past	207
4.34	Cultural Changes After Displacement	209
4.35	Problems Faced by Women After Displacement	211
4.36	Reaction About Women (Remain at Home or Get Only Very Low Paid Jobs)	212
4.37	Impact on Children Below 14 Years	214
4.38	The Most Positive Points of the Project	216
4.39	Complaints About the Process of Displacement and Resettlement	217
4.40	Respondent's Suggestions Regarding Rehabilitation Policy	218
5.1	Sample Villages	222
5.2	Village and Block-wise Distribution of Households and Population	224
5.3	Caste-wise Distribution of Sample Households and Population	226
5.4	Age-wise Classification of Male, Female and Total Population in Sample Area	227
5.5	Respondents Level of Education in Sample Households	228
5.6	Land and Assets Before and After Being Affected by the Project	230
5.7	Changes in Primary Occupational Structure	232
5.8	Changes in Secondary Occupational Structure	235

5.9	Source of Knowledge About the Project	236
5.10	Reaction to the Announcement about the Project	238
5.11	Leaders Reaction at the Project Announcement	239
5.12	Attitude of the Project Officials	240
5.13	Land Cost and Compensation	241
5.14	Opinion About Compensation	242
5.15	Reason for Higher Compensation	244
5.16	Reasons for Non-Payment of Full Amount	245
5.17	Payment of Bribes for Compensation	246
5.18	Utilization of Compensation Amount	248
5.19	Decision About Spendings	249
5.20	Outcome of Complaints	250
5.21	Availability of Amenities Before and After Displacement	254
5.22	Quality of Amenities Before and After Displacement	255
5.23	Were you Unemployed after Displacement	256
5.24	Incidence of Diseases in Households Before and After Displacement	258-259
5.25	Source of Drinking Water Before the Project and Now	260
5.26	Do you Find the Air Cleaner or More Polluted than in the Past	261
5.27	Cultural Changes After Displacement	263
5.28	Problems Faced by Women After Displacement	265
5.29	Reaction About Women (Remain at Home or Get Only Very Low Paid Jobs)	266
5.30	Impact on Children Below 14 Years	267
5.31	The Most Positive Points of the Project	269
5.32	Complaints About the Process of Displacement and Resettlement	270
5.33	The Attitude of the Project Authorities	275
5.34	Respondent's Suggestions Regarding Rehabilitation Policy	276
6.1	Sample Villages and Households	280
6.2	Village and Block-wise Distribution of Households and Population	282
6.3	Caste-wise Distribution of Sample Households and Population	283
6.4	Age-wise Classification of Male, Female and Total Population in Sample Area	284
6.5	Respondents Level of Education in Sample Households	285
6.6	Land and Assets Before and After Being Affected by the Project	286

6.7	Changes in Primary Occupational Structure	287
6.8	Changes in Secondary Occupational Structure	289
6.9	Source of Knowledge about the Project	291
6.10	Reaction to the Announcement about the Project	292
6.11	Leaders Reaction at the Project Announcement	293
6.12	Attitude of the Project Officials	294
6.13	Land Cost and Compensation	295
6.14	Awareness about the Compensation Rates	296
6.15	Opinion about Compensation	297
6.16	Reasons for Higher Compensation	298
6.17	Utilization of Compensation Amount	299
6.18	Decision about Spending Compensation	301
6.19	Availability of Amenities Before and After Displacement	303
6.20	Quality of Amenities Before and After Displacement	304
6.21	Availability of Job in the Project	206
6.22	Unemployment After Displacement	307
6.23	Incidence of Diseases in Households Before and After Displacement	308-309
6.24	Source of Drinking Water Before the Project and Now	310
6.25	Do you find the Air Cleaner or More Polluted than in the Past	311
6.26	Do you find a Perceptible Increase in Noise Pollution	312
6.27	Cultural Changes After Displacement	314
6.28	Problems Faced by Women After Displacement	315
6.29	Village and Block-wise Distribution of Households and Population	319
6.30	Caste-wise Distribution of Sample Households and Population	320
6.31	Age-wise Classification of Male, Female and Total Population in Sample Area	322
6.32	Respondent's Level of Education in Sample Households	323
6.33	Land and Assets Before and After Being Affected by the Project	324
6.34	Changes in Primary Occupational Structure	325
6.35	Changes in Secondary Occupational Structure	327
6.36	Land Lost and Compensation	329

CHAPTER I

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Development projects are perceived as symbols of natural progress. If properly executed, they have potential to facilitate generation of employment opportunities, formation of new skills, increase in income and consumption levels and improvement of infrastructure facilities. They can also contribute to modification in cultural pattern and changes in old social values and traditional organisations. On the other hand most development projects drastically redefine the land use pattern. They induce displacement of people from their ancestral habitats and cause large scale loss of traditional occupations. They also cause landlessness, marginalisation of people, and damage to environment and ecology. Though the carefully planned and judiciously executed development project have been instrumental in the faster economic growth of the nation; they have often also proved to be destructive.

Dams, mines, power plans, industries, parks and sanctuaries induce varying magnitudes of displacement of people from their traditional habitats. Often displacement is followed by some form of voluntary or involuntary

resettlement at the original or other locations. Typically, displacement causes serious economic social and cultural disruption of the lives of those affected by it and the social fabric of the communities of the area. In India, relocation normally meant movement of people from one place and environment to another. Such movements drastically altered the physical and social environment in which people found themselves and to which they had to adopt after relocation.

The nature and extent of physio-cultural, environmental and economic changes induced by displacement and resettlement determined the nature and the intensity of stress and strain people experienced. Complete submergence of village, houses, land and other immovable assets induce greater stress than partial submergence of agricultural land. Policies aimed at replacing the lost assets, relocation of the displaced in congenial social and physical environment with special provisions to facilitate the weak and the vulnerable to reestablish properly may help in eliminating the average impact of displacement.

There are many dimensions of impoverishment risk induced by displacement. They are: landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalisation, food insecurity, morbidity and social disarticulation. While each of these characteri-

stics is distinct and irreducible, they share a common denominator, all are dimensions of a multifaced process of impoverishment.

In reservoir project, land owners located in the reservoir area, whose lands were acquired in full or in part, very often received cash compensation. However, empirical evidence from many countries indicates that compensation in cash usually does not ensure the replacement of lost land. The loss of land is the single most important cause of post-displacement impoverishment.

A component of impoverishment, marginalisation occurs when affected families can not fully restore their prior economic strength. Medium sized farms become small. Small, holders previously precariously balanced above the poverty line may fall below it and never recover, even without becoming landless. Marginalisation also occurs through the loss of off-farm income sources available previously.

For several categories of people there is high risk of permanent joblessness after displacement. Agricultural labourers, including tenants, whose livelihood depends on being hired by landed agriculturalists may end up relocated at sites other than those of their former employers and so are uncertain of retriving the old, or finding new work. Small private enterprises being displaced may not be

reestablished, causing massive joblessness. Service workers, vendors and other with such business re-establishing successfully would depend on the nature of resettlement provisions given to them.

The loss of shelter through displacement is temporary for most of those displaced. But for some families it may become a permanent condition. If resettlement policies do not explicitly provide improvement in housing conditions or if compensation for demolished shelters is paid at their assessed rather than their replacement value, the risk of homelessness is increased. Less quantifiable than landless and economic marginalisation, social disarticulation is nevertheless no less real and profound. Kinship system and other tightly knit social networks are vital assets and support mechanism for many families. When these support networks and arrangements are dismantled, a multifaceted resource is lost.

Research has also documented that feeling of powerlessness and alienation are often witnessed among those displaced, especially when entire communities are uprooted from familiar surroundings. Impoverishment is hastened by displacement procedures that are indifferent to the need for relocation of former social units as social units and for facilitating the social networks that maintain cohesion and form a life sustaining resource.

The development projects raise questions of equity, fairness, justice and equality before law, in the matter of distribution of benefits and burdens. Today the project affected people are no longer in a mood to suffer displacement along with its concomitant attributes like occupational degeneration, social disorientation, pauperisation, loss in dignity and often getting cheated of the compensation amount, which, serve to make the experience a trauma. This has given a rise to protest movements marked by a growing militancy.

An interesting feature of the growing protest movement has been the creation of a national awareness of the problem. The press, the activist groups, the local workers and the judiciary have combined together not only to educate the masses about the problem but also to build up a national consciousness. The issue has also been taken up by the political parties and even by the international organisations to give to it wider than national connotation. The international conference of nations on environment at Rio De Janeiro in 1992 has served sufficiently to internationalise the issue. The world financial institutions can go to the extent of withholding loan and aid so as to get fulfilment for ecological concerns.

1.2 SCOPE, COVERAGE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study intends to assess the nature of change displacement induces among the affected families since displacement means redefinition of people's entitlement and access to socio-cultural, economic and environmental resources, a clear assessment of what happens to families belonging to various sections of the population and to individuals within the families has been examined through this study. The study also examines the scope and nature of employment and rehabilitation policy adopted by the project authorities for the affected population.

Social scientists doing research on development process are empirically informed about how development projects can make some people worse off. But social scientists too often speak to themselves; historically they have been much better at recording development's strategies than helping prevent them. It has been argued by Cernea¹ that public policy responses to hard development issues can gain much from listening better to social research. But it is important to state that social scientists themselves have to do much more to equip government and public organisations with adequate practical and policy advice. In the light of these observations the study finally makes an attempt to ascertain scope for increasing employment opportunities of the displaced persons.

The problem relating to displacement owing to erection of development activities has become more important in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The comparative demand of land for industry, housing and for public utilities is on the increase. As a result agricultural land is diverted for non-agricultural purposes. The district administration has been authorised to convert agricultural land into non-agricultural and large areas have already been diverted for other purposes ignoring the grave consequences. It is, therefore, desirable that decision to convert agricultural land into non-agricultural should be taken after considering all implications.

The Ministry of Rural Area and Employment, prepared a draft, which was approved by the Committee of Secretaries on November 28, 1997, enunciated the principles which included following :

1. Displacement should be minimised, so people displacing projects should be the last option after studying non-displacing and least displacing alternatives.
2. It recognizes that displacement results in "State induced impoverishment" and that "no development project can be justified if a section of society is pauperised by it.

3. Informal consent of those to be affected by it should be mandatory. The project is to be explained to them. They may question every aspect including its public purpose and environmental impact.

Considering the relevance of these issues in the context of State of Uttar Pradesh, the study has been carried out within the administrative boundaries of Uttar Pradesh. The study has covered development projects of six districts falling in each of the five agro-economic regions of Uttar Pradesh :

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Hill Region | (1) Dehradun |
| (b) Bundelkhand Region | (2) Lalitpur |
| (c) Western Region | (3) Ghaziabad |
| (d) Central Region | (4) Lucknow |
| (e) Eastern Region | (5) Mirzapur, and
(6) Sonbhadra |

In the present study, the impact of at least one development project (Hydro-Electric Dams, reservoir, thermal power station, irrigation project, industrial complex and housing complex) falling under each agro-economic region of the state has been assessed. The study has covered a total of six development projects in different regions. In the Eastern region two development projects have been taken up

which are falling within the geographical boundaries of the districts of Mirzapur and Sonbhadra. The coverage of all sections of the population in terms of impact assessment has also been one of the considerations in course of sample designing of the study.

The main objectives of the study are :

- (1) To assess the Social, Economic and Cultural impact of development project on displaced persons in general and on Harijans and Adivasis in particular.
- (2) To assess the changes in the pattern of employment of displaced persons as an outcome of development project.
- (3) To assess the scope and nature of employment, income generation and rehabilitation policy adopted by the project authorities.
- (4) To find out scope for increasing income generation and employment opportunities for displaced populations in project affected areas.
- (5) To find out legislative problems and way outs in relation to land acquisition and rehabilitation programmes in project affected areas.

1.3 METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE DESIGN

As stated earlier the present study is basically based on primary data, which have been collected from 969 households of 29 villages in the catchment areas of different development projects located in six districts of the five geo-economic regions of Uttar Pradesh. The secondary informations has also been used to locate the location and identification of the project affected village sites. The list of affected villages coming under the catchment area of respective development project has been procured from relevant offices at the district head quarter level.

Taking into consideration the variations in the location, size and catchment area of development projects in each region, the methodology for primary data collection has been developed separately for each region.

WESTERN REGION

In the western region our sample takes up the development project for the construction of industrial estate in the district of Ghaziabad. In course of erection of industrial estate some more land has also been acquired for the construction of High Ways, Railway tracks and residential accommodations.

The total acquired area for the development of industrial estate in the district of Ghaziabad turns out to be about 26378 acres, covering 24 villages. In total there are eight industrial state sites located in different directions of the district. For the purpose of sampling :

- (i) all the affected villages have been categorised according to their area into four groups : (a) 0 to 100 acres; (b) 100 to 200 acres; (c) 200 to 300 acres; and (d) 400 acres and above;
- (ii) One village from each group have been selected randomly for the purpose of data collection;
- (iii) While selecting the village from each category for primary data collection this has been ensured that each selected village exists in different sites of Ghaziabad industrial estate;
- (iv) The number of households from each of the sample village for primary data collection has been fixed up in proportion to the total number of households in respective villages;
- (v) It has also been ensured that household sample contains SC, ST, OBC and other caste groups in proportion to their number in total households in each selected village;

- (vi) The total number of household in the sample of district Ghaziabad in the western region have been 216, which were decided in accordance with the size of the project.

HILL REGION

The Hill region covers Lakhwar Vyasi - multipurpose project for irrigation and Hydro-Electricity power generation which is located in district of Dehradun. This multi-purpose project has acquired 350.27 acres of land and a total number of 29 villages are affected at different levels. Considering the size of the project and scattered population in the villages of the Hill region sample covers 7 villages (25 per cent) from the total affected villages. The selection of villages is based on their location. It has been ensured that their dispersal from the site of the project is uniform.

The selection of households from each village is done in accordance with the total number of the households in respective village. Keeping in view the size of affected population and total acquired area under this project, a total number of 102 households have been selected for primary data collection. The representation of households belonging to SC, ST and Backward Classes have been ascertained in sample as per their proportion in the total number of households.

BUNDELKHAND REGION

Under the Bundelkhand region, the study takes up the rehabilitation problem emanating from Sajanam Dam located in the district of Lalitpur. The Sajanam Dam has been constructed to meet the needs of irrigation through canal system. The total acquired land for the project is 6000 acres. The total affected villages from the Sajanam Dam project are ten. Out of ten villages four have been found to be intensively affected. In Lalitpur, the sample of the study covers these most affected villages.

In the Sajanam Dam out of total acquired land (6000 acres) 2672 acres belongs to the four of the sample villages which constitutes around 45 per cent of total acquired land under this project. There are 471 households existing in the four sample villages. Out of these, more than 33 per cent households (i.e. 160) have been selected for primary data collection on the basis of stratified proportionate random sampling.

CENTRAL REGION

The sample of the Central Region covers the projects relating to housing development exclusively. The project area selected is Lucknow. Two housing development agencies,

i.e. (1) Lucknow Development Authority (LDA), and (2) Awas Vikas Parishad (AVP) are the two main bodies in Lucknow to take up the task of housing development. For primary data collection three housing development schemes of LDA and three from Awas Vikas Parishad have been considered. All the six Urban Housing Development Schemes are located in different sites of the city. The total acquired area under three housing schemes of LDA is 1464 acres. The total acquired area under three schemes of Awas Vikas Parishad is 768 acres. Thus, the sum of total acquired area under six schemes turns out to be 2232 acres. There are 36 affected villages under the six housing development schemes.

In the sample of this study, one village from each of the six schemes have been selected on the basis of area and population. One village from each of these schemes have been selected from both the housing development agencies taking into consideration the intensity of problem along with area and population. Thus, six villages are selected in the sample of the central region. The total sample of six villages covers more than 50 per cent of the total acquired area under six schemes of both the agencies.

As per household-wise listing in the selected sample villages there are 2213 households. In the sample of this study 262 villages constituting around 12 per cent of total

households have been selected on the basis of proportionate random sampling. The representation of SC, ST and BC classes have been ensured with the help of village-wise household listing. The sample contains number of SC, ST and BC households proportionate to their number in respective village in the sample of the housing project in the central region.

EASTERN REGION

The sample of the Eastern region in this study covers two development projects. First is Meja Dam located in the district of Mirzapur. The Dam is solely for irrigation purpose and catering the irrigation requirements of district Allahabad only. The second project is Obra Dam located in the district of Sonbhadra. The Obra Dam project includes Hydro Electric project and Thermal power plant.

The total acquired area under Meja Dam in district Mirzapur is approximately 10832 acres. The Meja Dam has affected 13 villages with varying intensity. Out of 13 villages, 4 villages are found to be the most severely affected. The sample of the study covers four most severely affected villages. The population of these villages is found to be approximately 500. The sample households from all the 4 villages are 149. The number of households from each

village varies according to the total number of households in each village.

The Obra Hydro-Electric and Thermal power project is located in the district of Sonbhadra. The catchment area of Obra Dam is 546 kilometres. Four villages are located near the site of the Dam. In two of the four villages the most of the inhabitants are satisfied with the rehabilitation policy adopted by the project authorities. In rest of the two villages inhabited population is facing many problems relating to displacement on account of the project. The sample of the study covers all of these four villages. The total number of sample households is 90. The number of sample households in each village has been kept proportionate to total household population in each village.

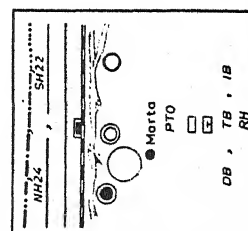
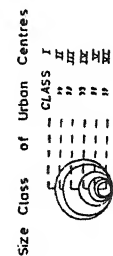
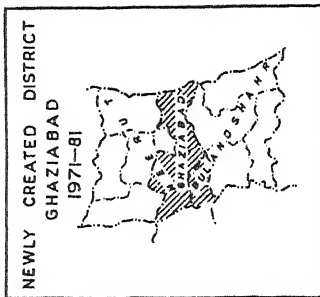
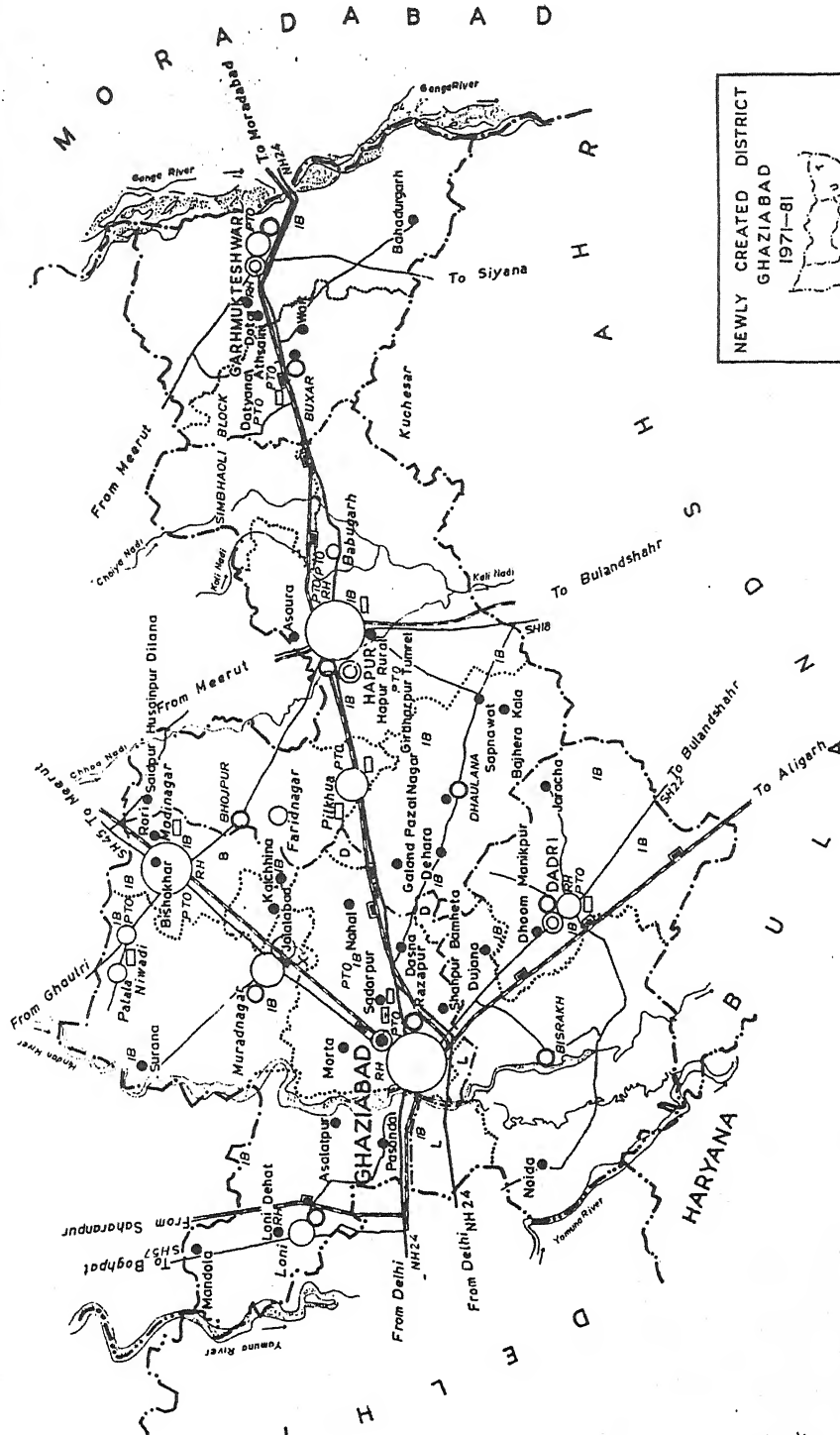
1.4 ANALYSIS OF DATA

The most of the primary data relating to this study has been collected through household schedules. The data has been collected from 969 households located in 29 villages of 6 districts spread in 5 geo-economic regions of Uttar Pradesh. All the relevant information is collected under 11 heads in household schedules. The responses recorded in schedules are coded systematically in order to use them

through computer. The relevant data has been used in tabular form. Collected data has been broadly analysed in three parts : (i) at the regional level, (ii) at the District level, and (iii) at the village level.

Apart from primary data collection through household schedule some more information has been collected which has not been presented directly in the tabular form but is used for sampling or at some other places in course of the report writing. A substantial part of information is collected through personal observation and dictation machine. These informations are used in analysing the problems of the study area.

DISTRICT GHAZIABAD



- B* Part of BHOJPUR BLOCK
- D: Part of DHAMLANA BLOCK
- L: Part of LONI BLOCK
- X CENSUS TOWN MURADNAGAR

BOUNDARIES:— STATE, DISTRICT, TAHSIL, VIKASHKHAND
 HIGHWAYS:— NATIONAL, STATE, IMPORTANT METALLED ROADS, RAILWAY LINE WITH STATIONS, BROAD GAUGE RIVER AND STREAM, HEADQUARTERS:— DISTRICT, TAHSIL, VIKASHKHAND, URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE, VILLAGE HAVING 5000 & ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, DEGREE COLLEGE, TECHNICAL INSTITUTION, SUBDIVISIONS:— DAK, TRAVELLERS, INSPECTION, POST HOUSE

East of Greenwich

CHAPTER II

2.1 DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The study takes up the Industrial Development project of Ghaziabad. The land for this project was acquired by Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC) in different phases between the years 1961-62 and 1980-81. Under the process of industrialisation about 26378 acres of land was acquired from approximately 23 villages located in the following 8 industrial estate sites in the Ghaziabad district.

Table 2.1

Site	Village	Year of Notification
Bulandshahr Road	Shahpur Bamheta	1962, 1964, 1969
G.T. Road (South Side)	Mahroli	1962
Loni Road (Site 2)	Razapur	1962, 1969
Meerut Road (Site 3)	Dundahera	1962, 1964, 1969
Sahibabad	Mehma Surai	1962, 1969, 1976
Razapur (Sector 17)	Chipyana Buzurg	1967, 1969, 1972, 1976
Meerut Road (Sector 22)	Karheda	1962, 1968, 1969

Table 2.1 (contd....)

Site	Village	Year of Notification
Mossorie Gulawati	Jagola	1962, 1969, 1976
	Sahibabad	1962, 1973
	Arthla	1962, 1964, 1968, 1969
	Sehani	1962, 1968, 1969, 1973
	Siddiqi Nagar	1962, 1968, 1969, 1974
	Dhorgal	1962, 1968
	Ghukma	1962, 1964, 1967, 1968
	Karkar Mandan	1969, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1976
	Mahrajpur	1969, 1970, 1973, 1976, 1979
	Jhandapur	1969, 1971, 1973
	Makanpur	1969
	Prahladgarhi	1971, 1973
	Hasanpur Bhavpur	1970
	Nasirpur	1962, 1969
	Shekhpur Kishra	1964, 1969
	Mahuddinpur	1962, 1968

The area of the above mentioned villages acquired under industrial development project had very fertile land. The villagers used to harvest at least three crops. The main

occupation used to be the agriculture for most of the villagers. With the acquisition of the agricultural land for the development of industrial estate and other residential sites, the life-style, social life, economic status, culture, health status, employment pattern and occupational structure have gone under drastic changes. The government and project authorities have made provisions to rehabilitate the affected population of these villages. These provisions have been made under the existing laws and prevailing Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R & R) policy of the government. The ensuing part of the chapter will analyse all these problems with the help of data collected from the catchment area of this project.

2.2 DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF AFFECTED POPULATION

The study sample from district Ghaziabad consists of four villages namely - Shahpur Bamheta, Arthlakarhaira, Sahibabad and Dundahera. The first village (Shahpur Bamheta) is located in Rajapur block and rest of the three villages are in Loni block of district Ghaziabad. All the four villages are located in different sites of Industrial Estate.

The total sample in the district consists of 216 households (Table 2.2). The distribution of sample

households among villages varies from 13.89 per cent to 40.74 per cent according to size and population of the sample village. At the block level 40.74 per cent households are from Rajapur block and 59.26 per cent households belong to the Loni block. Likewise 41.24 per cent population is from Rajapur and 58.74 population belongs to Loni block.

Table 2.2 : Village and Block-wise Distribution of Households and Population

Village/ Block	No. of H.H.	% of H.H. in Total Sample H.H. in Ghaziab- bad	Population						Population Percentage		
			Male	Average	Female	Average	Total	Average	Male	Female	Total
				Popula- tion per HH		Popula- tion per HH		Popula- tion per HH			
1. Shahpur Bamheta	88	40.74	373	4.24	333	3.78	706	8.02	52.83	47.17	41.26
(a) Rajapur	88	40.74	373	4.24	333	3.78	706	8.02	52.83	47.17	41.26
2. Arthala- karaira	50	23.15	204	4.08	179	3.58	383	7.66	53.26	46.74	22.38
3. Sahibabad	30	13.89	141	4.70	129	4.30	270	9.00	52.22	47.78	15.78
4. Dundahera	48	22.22	187	3.90	165	3.44	352	7.33	53.13	46.88	20.57
(b) Loni	128	59.26	532	4.16	473	3.70	1005	7.85	52.94	47.06	58.74
Ghaziabad	216	100.00	905	4.18	806	3.73	1711	7.92	52.89	47.11	100.00

The average size of household is found to be varying from 9 person in Sahibabad village to 7.3 in Dundahera village in Loni block. The average household size in Shahpur Bamheta of Rajapur block is 8.63. The average population per household of total sample in Ghaziabad turns out to be 7.92. The proportion of female population in the sample villages is around 47 per cent in every village.

The sample of 216 households in Ghaziabad consists of 22.22 per cent households belonging to Scheduled Caste 0.99 per cent to Scheduled Tribe and 8.33 per cent to Other Backward Classes. The remaining 68.51 per cent households belong to other castes (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3 : Caste-wise Distribution of Sample Households and Population

Households/ Population	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	Other	Total
No. of H.H.	48 (22.22)	2 (0.93)	18 (8.33)	148 (68.52)	216 (100.00)
Population	370 (21.62)	12 (0.70)	131 (7.66)	1198 (70.02)	1711 (100.00)
Male	205 (55.41)	7 (58.33)	69 (52.67)	624 (52.09)	905 (52.89)
Female	165 (44.59)	5 (41.67)	62 (47.33)	574 (47.91)	806 (47.11)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Population-wise distribution of sample indicates that out of 1711 persons, 370 (21.62 per cent) belong to Scheduled Castes, 12 (0.70 per cent) to Scheduled Tribes and 131 (7.65 per cent) to other Backward classes. Rest of the 1198 (70.03 per cent) persons are from other castes and religions. The total sample of Ghaziabad industrial project consists of 52.89 per cent male and remaining 47.11 per cent female population. The proportion of female population among Schedule Caste and Tribe turns out to be lower (44.60 per cent and 41.67 per cent respectively). In case of other backward classes, the proportion of female population is 47.33 per cent. Its highest proportion (47.92 per cent) is observed in others category (Table 2.3).

An age-wise classification of sample population in Ghaziabad presented in Table 2.4 indicates that 3.10 per cent of the sample is infant population and 14.03 per cent is child population in the sample area. More than 76 per cent population is found to be belonging to the working age group (between the age group of 15 to 59 years). Rest of the 6.78 per cent population is in 60 years and above age groups.

The proportion of female infant population in total female population is far higher (4.96 per cent) as compared to male infants (1.44 per cent). In the group of child

Table 2.4 : Age-wise Classification of Male, Female and Total Population in Sample Area

Age Group	Male	Per Cent	Female	Per Cent	Total	Per cent of Diferent Age Groups
<u>Infant</u>						
0 - 4	13	1.44	40	4.96	53	3.10
<u>Child Population</u>						
5 - 9	39	4.31	51	6.33	90	5.26
10-14	83	9.17	67	8.31	150	8.77
<u>Working Age Group</u>						
15-17	110	12.15	154	19.11	264	15.43
18-24	131	14.48	118	14.64	249	14.55
25-29	160	17.68	58	7.20	218	12.74
30-39	126	13.92	125	15.51	251	14.67
40-49	97	10.72	103	12.78	200	11.69
50-59	75	8.29	45	5.58	120	7.01
<u>Old Age</u>						
60 & Above	71	7.85	45	5.58	116	6.78
All Age Groups	905	100.0	806	100.00	1711	100.00

population also the percentage of female (27.42) is found to be higher than males (21.86 pr cent). Contrary to above

mentioned two population groups, the percentage of female population in working age group (74.82 per cent) has turned out to be lower than male population (77.87 per cent). In case of population belonging to old age group also the female population is found to be of lower order (5.58 per cent) as compared to their male counter parts (7.85 per cent).

A perusal of Table 2.5 showing the educational levels of heads of households in sample area indicates that out of 216, 81 heads of the sample households constituting around 38 per

Table 2.5 : Respondents Level of Education in Sample Households

Educational Level	No. of HH.	Percentage
Illiterate	82	37.96
Read and Write	20	9.26
Primary	31	14.35
Middle School	36	16.67
High School	35	16.20
IA/Technical	-	-
Graduate	12	5.56
Post Graduate	-	-
A+ School	-	-
All Classes	216	100.00

cent of the total sample are illiterate. More than 9 per cent are able to read and write only. More than 14 per cent respondents are having education at the primary level. The education at middle level and at the high school level is found to be obtained by 16.67 per cent and 16.20 per cent respondents respectively. None of the respondents have acquired technical education. But 5.56 per cent households have graduate respondents in the sample area of Ghaziabad. The education at post-graduate level could not be obtained by any one respondents in sample area. Thus, the sample shows literacy rate of 62.04 per cent which is considered to be quite high.

2.3 ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

This part of analysis includes, changes in the size of land and assets, primary and secondary income and in occupational structure after being affected by the project in the sample area.

The information presented in the Table 2.6 shows that size of land and number of the assets in the sample area has gone down drastically after being affected by the industrial development project. A very small area of patta land (4.0 acres) which existed before launching of the project in the

area has been covered under the project. The size of non-patta land which was 2458.38 acres in the sample area before launching of the project has gone down to 943.52 acres after launching of the project. The availability of non-patta land has gone down to 4.37 acres per household as compared to 11.38 acres per household in affected households of industrial development project. There were 12 wells and 17 ponds in the affected villages of the sample before erection of industrial sites, none of them is found to be existing now. Average number of trees per household which was 10.25, has gone down to 2.56 trees per household in the affected villages of the sample. Apart from these assets, the location of industrial estate has led to reduction in the number of cattles in this area. The average number of cattles has also started going down marginally from 2.73 per household to 2.55 per household.

As an outcome of reduced size of land per household and reduced number of other allied assets the average primary income of sample households is reduced to Rs.13474.56 from Rs.23567.13 per annum after inception of industrial project. Another significant change has taken place in terms of increament in the secondary occupational income of the sample household after acquisition of land for the development of industrial estate. In the wake of reduced agricultural activities and income as an outcome of reduced agricultural

land size, affected people have started searching other secondary occupations which resulted in increased secondary income. In the sample households of Ghaziabad, it is found that the average per household income from secondary sources which was around Rs.450 per annum before land acquisition has gone up by Rs.3410.00 during later period.

Table 2.6 : Land and Assets Before and After Being Affected by the Project

Land and Assets	Before		After	
	Total Number/ Area	Average Number/ Area	Total Number/ Area	Average Number/ Area
Patta Land (Acres)	4.00	0.02	-	-
Non-Patta Land (Acres)	2458.38	11.38	943.52	4.37
No. of Wells	12	0.06	-	-
No. of Ponds/Tanks	17	0.08	-	-
Total No. of Trees	2215	10.25	552	2.56
Total No. of Cattles	589	2.73	550	2.55
Total No. of Goats/Pigs	43	0.20	58	0.27
Total No. of Poultry/Birds	-	-	-	-

A comparative analysis of occupational structure between before and after land acquisition in the area shows

significant changes. Table 2.7 reveals that there has been a significant reduction in the employment level. Before the displacement of sample population, out of 699 male members, which constituted total number of male population in working age group (15-59), 505 (72.24 per cent) were engaged in agriculture. After the enforcement of project only 215 (30.75 per cent) male were found to be engaged in agriculture. Like-wise the number of females which was 324 constituting 53.73 per cent of female population in the working age group engaged in agriculture was reduced to 131 (21.72 per cent) after displacement in Ghaziabad. The average number of days per person for agricultural activities which was 71 days before displacement has gone down to 52 days per person annually after the displacement. Owing to acquisition of land and displacement, the affected population has stepped into other activities like petty business, job in the project, daily wage earnings, monthly unskilled job and formal and other type of jobs. Despite engagement of working population in various activities because of displacement from agricultural activities, only 56.75 per cent male and 23.37 per cent female population of working age group could get engagement in different economic activities. Prior to displacement 72.66 per cent male and 55.73 per cent female of working age group were having job engagement primarily in agricultural activities.

Table 2.7 : Changes in Primary Occupational Structure

Activities	Before Displacement			After Displacement		
	Male	Female	Average No. of Days	Male	Female	Average No. of Days
Agriculture	505 (72.25)	324 (53.73)	71	215 (30.76)	131 (21.72)	52
Fuelwood Collection	2 (0.29)	-	120	-	-	-
Petty Business	-	-	-	130 (18.60)	5 (0.83)	363
Job in Project	-	-	-	2 (0.29)	-	365
Daily Wages	-	-	-	27 (3.86)	3 (0.50)	186
Artisan	1 (0.14)	-	260	2 (0.29)	-	365
Monthly Unskilled Job	-	-	-	2 (0.29)	-	190
Other formal job	-	-	-	19 (2.72)	-	311
Any Other	-	-	-	-	2 (0.33)	365
Total No. of Male/ Female in Working Age Group	699 (100.0)	603 (100.0)		699 (100.0)	603 (100.0)	

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage

As a result of reduced population percentage under different economic activities due to displacement in the sample area, the income from primary sources has gone down to Rs.13474.54 per household annually from Rs.23567.13 per household per annum before the displacement.

Some significant changes have taken place in the secondary occupational structure which have been depicted through Table 2.8. As against primary occupation in the sample area of Ghaziabad, in the secondary activity none of the person was found engaged in agriculture before the displacement period. With the acquisition of land some people have resorted to adopt the agricultural as secondary activity, even females. Around 5 per cent of the male population in working age group have adopted agriculture as secondary occupation after displacement. Even 1.50 per cent of the female from working age group have also opted agriculture as their secondary activity.

Table 2.8 further reveals that only 1.42 per cent males of working age group population were found to have secondary occupation like petty business, daily wages and other formal jobs before displacement. None of the female was found in the category of secondary occupation during this period. But after displacement 18.71 per cent of the male in working age group have joined secondary occupations like agriculture,

Table 2.8 : Changes in Secondary Occupational Structure

Activities	Before Displacement			After Displacement		
	Male	Female	Average No. of Days	Male	Female	Average No. of Days
Agriculture	-	-	-	32 (4.58)	9 (1.49)	144
Fuelwood Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petty Business	5 (0.72)	-	292	46 (6.58)	-	240
Other formal job	1 (0.14)	-	200	18 (2.58)	-	232
Daily Wages	4 (0.57)	-	165	21 (3.00)	-	171
Artisan	-	-	-	2 (0.29)	-	183
Monthly Unskilled Job	-	-	-	4 (0.57)	-	334
Monthly Semi-skilled job	-	-	-	4 (0.57)	-	165
Rent from House	-	-	-	4 (0.57)	-	180
Total No. of Male/ Female in Working Age Group	699 (100.0)	603 (100.0)		699 (100.0)	603 (100.0)	

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage

petty business, daily wages, monthly unskilled job, monthly semi-skilled job, hiring out houses on rent and other formal jobs in the sample area. The petty business as secondary occupation was opted by 0.72 per cent males of working age group which rose to 6.58 per cent in later period. Daily wage earnings was adopted as secondary occupation by only 0.57 per cent males which has gone to 3.00 per cent in later period. Lastly, 'other formal jobs' as secondary occupation was for one man in this area who was further joined by 17 more men. There has not been any significant change in the annual working days given to those activities during later period. As an outcome of increased stress on secondary occupational activities during the period of displacement, the average household income from secondary sources has gone up from Rs.450 per annum to Rs.3410. But the overall income from both the sources (primary and secondary) among displaced population has gone down by 70.30 per cent in the sample area.

2.4 THE PROCESS OF DISPLACEMENT

As the economic structure of households affected from industrial project has undergone drastic change. The affected villagers had to adopt other means of livelihood in the event of acquisition of their full or partial land and

other landed property. It was certainly not a pleasant experience for the affected population. In view of all this the source of information about initiation of the project among the villagers is an important issue. It is also important to observe, what was the reaction of the affected population and their leaders with this news. Lastly, the attitude of project officials towards affected persons getting into problem of displacement indicates how good or bad process of displacement would have been for affected households.

Table 2.9 presents the source of information about the initiation of the project work to the affected households in their area. Maximum number of households (165) in the sample area of Ghaziabad got information about the project through their respective village Mukhiya/ Pradhan. More than 54 per cent households received this information from other villagers. Information about the project work has received by 39.36 per cent households through notification. Newspaper and radio was found to be effective for dissemination of knowledge about the project to more than 29 per cent of sample households. Acquisition award, project and other government officials, political leaders and drum beats were some other sources through which villagers got information about the launching of the project in their area. Table 2.9 further explains that most of the sample households have got

Table 2.9 : Source of Knowledge About the Project

Source of Information	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
Political Leaders	37 (17.13)	-	-	37 (5.85)
Drum Beat	20 (9.26)	3 (1.39)	1 (0.46)	24 (3.80)
Radio/News Paper	32 (14.81)	29 (13.43)	2 (0.93)	63 (9.97)
Notification	83 (38.43)	2 (0.93)	-	85 (13.45)
Village Mukhiya	43 (19.91)	102 (47.22)	20 (9.26)	165 (26.11)
Other Villagers	-	42 (19.44)	75 (34.72)	117 (18.51)
Village Gossip	1 (0.46)	7 (3.24)	28 (12.96)	36 (5.70)
Project/Other Govt.Officials	-	28 (12.96)	19 (8.80)	47 (7.44)
Acquisition Award	-	3 (1.39)	54 (25.00)	58 (9.18)
Total	216 (100.0)	216 (100.0)	199 (92.13)	632 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

information about the project through more than two sources. Multiple responses of the households have given 632 responses on source of knowledge about the project. It is clear from the data that for villagers, village representatives are better source of information than existing government machinery and media like radio and newspapers.

The reaction to the project announcement of the most of the villagers was negative. The Table 2.10 indicates that in the first phase of responses, 76.85 per cent of the sample households have shown their anger against project announcement. Remaining 11.57 per cent households have immediately shown their fear of loosing land and houses. More than 10 per cent of the head of households became so much desperate and left forthcoming events on this fate. They could not put any logic on this matter. Lastly, more than one per cent households belonged to the category who expected for some job with the news of project. They were such households who did not have substantial income from their land nor had any other business activity.

In the category of the second phase of responses, none of the member of households have shown anger after announcement but more than 48 per cent have expressed fear of loosing their land and house. About 22 per cent heads of households along with their other family members became

desperate after announcement. More than 18 per cent households expected new job opportunities from this project and 11.57 per cent have expressed only their helplessness.

Table 2.10 : Reaction to the Announcement about the Project

Reaction	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IInd Re- sponse	IIIRD Re- sponse	Total
Happy	-	-	1 (0.46)	1 (0.16)
Angry	166 (76.85)	-	1 (0.46)	167 (27.33)
Fear of Loosing House/Land	25 (11.57)	104 (48.15)	-	129 (21.11)
Opportunity to sacrifice for National Development	-	-	-	-
Despair/Fatalism	22 (10.19)	47 (21.76)	13 (6.02)	82 (13.42)
Hope for Job	3 (1.39)	40 (18.52)	35 (16.20)	78 (12.77)
Helplessness	-	25 (11.57)	129 (59.72)	154 (25.20)
All Responses	216 (100.0)	216 (100.0)	179 (82.87)	611 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

In the third category only 82.87 per cent households have given their response regarding reaction to the project announcement. About 60 per cent of the households considered this announcement as government's autocratic attitude and they all have shown their helplessness. But at the same time morethan 16 per cent households were found to be hopeful for their future job prospects with the launching of the project. Only one person in the sample area has shown his happiness and said that this will have certainly positive impact on us as well as on the economy of the area.

An overall picture emerged through multiple responses about the reaction of the announcement shows that maximum number of households were angry having feeling of helplessness and shown their fear of loosing land and houses.

Under such circumstances when the villagers are angry, helpless and suffer from fear, the role of leaders particularly local leaders become very important to cope up with the situation to help the affected population. Against the expectations, the leaders in the sample villages did not show much enthusiasm. Table 2.11 shows that according to 63.43 per cent households the leaders kept mum on this issue. Only 12.50 per cent villagers reported that the leaders tried to unite the people against such announcement. But at the same time 8.33 per cent households held the view that the

Table 2.11 : Leaders Reaction at the Project Announcement

Leaders Reaction	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Did nothing	137	63.43
Tried to unite people against	27	12.50
Discussed among themselves	8	3.70
Supported the Project	16	7.41
Called people's meeting	9	4.17
Became Mediator of the project	18	8.33
Any other	1	0.46
Total No. of Households	216	100.00

leaders started mediating between the project officials and affected villagers. More than 7 per cent households informed that their leaders have justified the initiation of the project in their area and thus supported the project. Only 4.17 per cent villagers reported that people's meeting was called by local leaders to discuss this issue with affected masses. More than 8 per cent population held the view that the leaders discussed the issue between themselves and did not express any reaction before the villagers. Thus, according to the information collected from affected population, most of the leaders did not express any reaction

and shown their indifference, the leaders' reaction was not found to be encouraging for the affected population towards resolving their problems or giving them any solace.

Table 2.12 : Attitude of the Project Officials

Attitude of Households	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Helpful	16	7.41
Unhelpful/Secretive	186	86.11
Indifferent	14	6.48
Total Households	216	100.00

The role of project official towards solving the problems of displaced persons in a project area indicates the likely future of displaced persons in terms of their rehabilitation. In the sample area of the Ghaziabad the project officials, according to villagers have not shown good attitude. Table 2.12 indicates that only 7.41 per cent households found the helpful attitude of government officials. Another 6.48 per cent households found project officials quite indifferent to their problems. The majority of 86.11 per cent families reported that the officials of the

project were quite secretive and unhelpful towards listening them or solving their problems. In sum, the attitude of majority of project officials is found to be very disgusting in the light of prevailing anger, helplessness and fear of losing land and house among affected population.

2.5 PROCESS OF LAND TAKEOVER AND COMPENSATION

As it is evident from above information that villagers are not found to be satisfied with the attitude of the project officials in the project area, data presentation and its analysis will be undertaken to find out the shortcomings in the process of land taken over and compensation.

Table 2.13 shows that 216 households of the sample area have lost 1698.52 acres of land because of land acquisition under industrial development project in Ghaziabad. The average land acquisition per household turns out to be 7.86 acres. None of the households has received compensation in terms of land. All the households have received compensation in cash after facing lot of hardships. Many households received cash compensation in part they are still to get full compensation. The kind of objections and existing legal process indicated that they will hardly be able to get remaining amount. Against the lost land of 1698.52 acres, the villagers have received Rs.17162000.00 in cash as

compensation. Per household amount of compensation turns out to be Rs.79453.70 and per acre value of compensation comes around Rs.10104.09 only. Very low average rate of compensation has not been able to restore the economic condition of the displaced families in the sample areas. Land for land has not been received by any of the families. The job has been provided only to 8 persons of 8 households out of 216 households of the sample.

Table 2.13 : Land Lost and Compensation

Compensation Received	Total Land/ Cash/Persons	Average (Per H.H.)
Land Lost (in Acres)	1698.52	7.86
<u>Compensation Received:</u>		
Cash (in Rupees)	17162000.00	79453.70
Land for Land (Acres)	-	-
Job Given (No.)	8	0.04

The knowledge about the sanctioned compensation rate by the government for the sample area is known only among 105 out of 216 household. One of the households reported that the cash compensation for his land has been fixed at the rate

of Rs.1500 per acre. Another 16 households have received cash compensation at the rate between Rs.3000 and 7000 per acre. More than 40 per cent households reported to have received cash compensation at the rate between Rs.7000 and 12000 per acre. Despite announced rates actual payment has been made either in part or the whole payment has been delayed. More than 51 per cent of the sample households still do not know the criteria of the cash compensation for their land. In fact the variations in the cash compensation rate have been decided by the government according to quality of land. Of course, number of discrepancies have been noticed by the recipient of cash compensation and most of the households expressed that the cash compensation for their land was not adequate.

Table 2.14 : Opinion About Compensation

Opinion	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Do you consider your compensation adequate	No Yes	207 9
		95.83 4.17
<u>If No, How much would you have expected?</u>		
Double the Amount	43	19.90
Three times the Amount	33	15.28
Four times the amount	68	31.48
More than four times	63	29.17

About 96 per cent of the sample households have expressed their disagreement with the available compensation rate for their respective lands. Table 2.14 further explains that 4.17 per cent households have considered compensation adequate. About 20 per cent respondents expressed that the compensation should have been double the available amount. More than 15 per cent held the view that it should have been three times of the present amount. Four times of the available compensation amount have been suggested by 31.48 per cent households. Remaining 29.17 per cent households expressed that compensation rate should have been more than four times of the available rate.

Out of 216 sample households, 9 have shown agreement with the prevailing compensation rates. But 207 households have given various reasons for the payment of higher compensation rates. The responses of displaced households have been noted in three categories. Table 2.15 shows that the first part of responses consist of 207 households. The second part have 201 respondents and the third have only 86 responses.

In the first part of responses, 189 household consisting 87.50 per cent told that their land was more fertile than its assessed value for compensation. Remaining 9 households reported that the received compensation is not sufficient to

purchase equal measure of land therefore high rate should be provided. Another 5 households (2.31 per cent) held the view that whatever compensation was received from land is not able to replace earlier income level. According to them in order to replace earlier income level higher compensation rate is a must. Remaining 4 households constituting 1.85 per cent of the sample did not find compensation amount sufficient considering too many dependents on land.

Table 2.15 : Reason for Higher Compensation

Reason for Higher Compensation	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Land was fertile	189 (87.50)	-	-	189 (38.26)
Too many dependents on land	4 (1.85)	39 (18.06)	2 (0.93)	45 (9.11)
Unable to purchase equal measure of land	9 (4.17)	133 (61.57)	13 (6.02)	155 (31.38)
Does not replace income	5 (2.31)	29 (13.43)	69 (31.94)	103 (20.85)
Any Other	-	-	2 (0.93)	2 (0.40)
Total Responses	207 (95.83)	201 (93.06)	86 (39.81)	494 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

In the second part of responses 201 households have attributed three different reasons for the higher compensation rate. The highest number of 133 households (61.57 per cent) expressed the view that the received compensation is not sufficient to purchase equal measure of land. More than 18 per cent households said that existing compensation rate is not sufficient to meet the expenses of high number of dependents on land. Remaining 13.43 per cent again held the view that income received as compensation is not enough to retain earlier income level.

The third category of responses is given by only 86 households which constituted 39.81 per cent of the sample. In this category 69 households held the view of non replacement of earlier income. Other 13 households argued that same measure of land can not be purchased from compensation amount. Another 2 households found too many dependents on land and consequently found compensation insufficient. Remaining 2 households given some other reasons.

Table 2.15 indicates that maximum responses (38.26 per cent of total responses) claimed that the fertility level of land is far higher than the prevailing compensation rate. Thus, compensations are not given according to quality of land. The second biggest reason for the higher rates is given by 155 responses (31.38 per cent) where it is found

that existing rate can not fetch equal measure of land. Remaining 103 and 45 responses held that given compensation does not replace income and insufficient to afford dependents respectively.

The cash payment of compensation amount to the most of the displaced households has been made through the office of the State Land Acquisition Officer (SLAO). More than 98 per cent (212) households have received cash compensation through the office of the SLAO. Compensation through revenue department is given to 3 households. Remaining one household has received part payment in cash and remaining through Bank account. Out of 216 households 83 (38.43 per cent) reported that they did not receive payment in full. They are still to get remaining part of the total compensation. However, 132 households (61.11 per cent) reported that they have received full payment of their due compensation.

Out of 216 sample households 83 have given various reasons for the non-payment of full compensation amount. According to Table 2.16 out of 83 cases of non-payment of the full amount, 60 have pending cases in court. Six households reported that their payment in full is not made because they did not bribe the concerned officials. Another two households revealed that they could not get full payment because they could not bribe the middle men. Other two

households have not received full payment because their dues are pending within the project itself. Remaining 13 households given some other reasons for the non-payment of full compensation amount.

Table 2.16 : Reasons for Non-Payment of Full Amount

Reasons for Non-Payment of full amount	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Non-payment of Full Amount	83	38.43
<u>Reason for Non-Payment of Full Amount</u>		
Had to bribe officials	6	2.78
Had to bribe middlemen	2	0.93
Pending with Project	2	0.93
Pending in court	60	27.78
Any Other	13	6.01

In course of discussion with the respondents from sample households it was brought to the notice that at least 10 households constituting 4.63 per cent of the sample had to pay bribes to different officials to get compensation for their land acquisition. Other 20 households did not give any reply when this question was posed before them. This implied that some of these 20 households also had to pay the same but

because of certain compulsions they were not revealing this before others. As many as 186 households (constituting 86.11 per cent of total sample households) reported that they did not pay bribes to settle compensation process.

Out of 10 households who had paid bribes to different officials 4 reported that they had paid the same to SLAO. Other 3 household revealed that they had to pay bribes to UPSIDC officials to clear their payment. Another 2 households paid bribes to the project officials. Remaining one household had to pay bribe to BDO for getting compensation amount.

In the sample of Ghaziabad Industrial Development Project total payment of bribes revealed by 10 households turns out to be Rs.59,500.00. It was further observed that the actual payment of bribes would have been certainly far more than the disclosed amount. The total amount of bribes was shared by four types of government officials involved in the process of displacement of rehabilitation of the project. These are : State Land Acquisition Officer/Officials, BDOs, Project Authorities and UPSIDC officials. The maximum amount of Rs.30500.00 was given to SLAO officials which constituted 51.26 per cent of the total bribes' amount. The project authorities were given Rs.16,000.00 as bribe by the compensation claimants. UPSIDC officials and BDO were given Rs.9000.00 and Rs.4000.00 respectively.

Table 2.17 : Payment of Bribes for Compensation

Payment of Bribes for Compensation	No.of H.H.	Percen- tage	Amount (Rs.)	Percen- tage
<u>Did you pay bribes to officials for Compensation :</u>				
Yes	10	4.63		
No	186	86.11		
N.A.	20	9.26		
<u>If Yes, to Whom?</u>				
SLAO	4	40.00	30500.00	51.26
BDO	1	10.00	4000.00	6.72
Project Authorities	2	20.00	16000.00	26.89
Bank officials	-	-	-	-
UPSIDC Officials	3	30.00	9000.00	15.13
Total	10	100.00	59500.00	100.00

The respondents also replied as to how was the bribe taken. Out of total 10 households revealing payment of bribes, 2 informed that at the time of disbursement some amount was asked by the concerned officials. While other 5 households reported that fixed commission and cuts from the total assessed compensation was asked. Rest of the 3 households were asked for making payment of bribe through dalals/middlemen before disbursement of the compensation money.

The families getting compensation for their land acquisition have utilized this amount in various ways. All the possible expenditures have been categorised into 11 groups. Total sample households have responded in the three stages, i.e. the 1st response, second response and the third response. They have shown their expenses in three preferential stages through multiple responses. Thus, according to Table 2.18, in the first stage, all the 216 families responded. In the second stage 214 families and in the third stage only 152 households have responded. In all the three categories total 582 responses have been given by the sample households.

In the first stage total 216 households have responded and about 63 per cent households (136 HH) have reported that they have bought household articles from compensation money. More than 21 per cent households have spent this amount for house building. Only 2.78 per cent have reported expenditure of compensation amount for starting business and less than 2 per cent purchased land. The first stage response about the expenditure indicated that only 27.78 per cent households spent compensation amount for productive purposes like land purchase, livestock purchase, house building and business activities. Rest of the 72.22 per cent households spent this amount on household articles, consumer goods and social functions.

Table 2.18 : Utilization of Compensation Amount

Utilisation of Compensation Amount	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Land Purchase	4 (1.85)	-	-	4 (0.69)
Household Articles	136 (62.96)	3 (1.39)	1 (0.46)	140 (24.05)
Land Development	-	1 (0.46)	-	1 (0.17)
Consumer Goods	8 (3.70)	62 (28.70)	-	70 (12.03)
Livestock Purchase	4 (1.85)	4 (1.85)	1 (0.46)	9 (1.55)
On Food	3 (1.39)	8 (3.70)	10 (4.63)	21 (3.61)
House Building	46 (21.30)	54 (25.00)	13 (6.02)	113 (19.42)
Social Function	6 (2.78)	24 (11.12)	5 (2.31)	35 (6.01)
Ornaments	3 (1.39)	11 (5.09)	22 (10.19)	36 (6.19)
Started Business	6 (2.78)	37 (17.13)	63 (29.17)	106 (18.20)
Any Other	-	10 (4.63)	37 (17.13)	47 (8.08)
Total	216 (100.00)	214 (99.07)	152 (70.37)	582 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

In the second stage of responses 44.44 per cent households informed that they have spent compensation money for productive purposes. But rest of 54.63 per cent households again have spent the money for unproductive purposes.

In the third stage of responses, only 70.37 per cent households have reported spending on different items. About 36 per cent households have spent money for productive purposes like house building, business activities and livestock purchase. More than 34 per cent households have spent compensation money for other purposes including cash savings. Around 17 per cent households reported to have saved some of their money in the form of bank/post office deposits. But remaining 17 per cent households have used money for unproductive purposes like social function and expenditure on ornaments.

In all the three stages, total 582 responses are collected from sample households showing head-wise expenditure. Out of the 11 expenditure heads maximum household responses (24.05 per cent) have shown expenditure on household articles. Other 19.42 per cent responses have informed about the expenditure on house building. Another 18.20 per cent responses have shown expenditure for starting business activities. Only 0.69 per cent responses have shown

expenditure for land purchase. Remaining 8.08 per cent responses indicated savings in the form of bank deposits. The total responses given by the sample households in this respect have indicated that only 48.11 households have spent compensation money for productive purposes. Remaining 51.89 per cent households have gone for wasteful expenditure.

Table 2.19 : Decision About Spendings

Decision Taken for Spending the Compensation Money by	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Self (Head of Household)	193	89.35
Self and Wife	12	5.56
Wife	8	3.70
Self Father	3	1.39
Self Mother	-	-
Total	216	100.00

The expenditure pattern of compensation money has been decided by the head of the household in the most of the sample households. Table 2.19 shows that in 89.35 per cent households decision about spending money for specific purpose was taken by head of the household. In 5.56 per cent households it was decided by the both husband and wife. In

3.70 per cent families decision about expenditure was taken by the wife of the household head. Only in 1.39 per cent cases elderly advice was sought in this respect from the father of the family head.

Table 2.20 : Outcome of Complaints

Outcome of Complaints	No. of H.H.	Percentage
No responses	9	4.17
Bribe demanded	3	1.39
Contract job got	-	-
Court Case	24	11.11
Permanent Job	-	-
Compensation Increased	96	44.44
Any Other	1	0.46
Not complained	83	38.43
Total	216	100.00

The most of the displaced families of the sample area are not found to be satisfied with the compensation amount and its mode of payment, about 62 per cent households have lodged complain against this. More than 33 per cent households had complain against the rate of compensation for

their land acquisition. They have made demand for certain rate of compensation for their land quoting the quality of their land and other specifications. But more than 27 per cent households straight away appealed for the higher rate of compensation in the light of hardships they are likely to bear after displacement. Less than 2 per cent households have also lodged complains against authorities who have not given them any compensation for their trees, ponds and wells coming under project area.

As a result of lodging complaint against anomalies in the compensation distribution, 44.44 per cent households have been provided with increased compensation for their respective land and allied properties. More than 11 per cent households could not get immediate relief from complains they had to resort to the court case. In the case of 4.17 per cent households no response was given from concerned authorities. Surprisingly, from 1.39 per cent households bribe was demanded to settle their complain.

2.6 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

The affected households of Ghaziabad Industrial Development Project have informed that their displacement was in terms of acquisition of their agricultural land and trees, ponds and wells. They are still living in their original

villages. Considering the type of displacement there was no resettlement programme through the project. The project affected population had all sort of problems mentioned so far. The Ghaziabad being originally a part of capital city of Delhi the existing rate of land is found to be quite high even in these villages. The main complain of economically displaced population relates to the inadequate rate of compensation for their agricultural land. The land acquired for the industrial development has been used mainly for the development of industrial sites and also for the development of residential colonies, high ways and railway lines.

The resentment among the economically displaced population of this area is growing in the light of residential facilities being made available to politicians and other allied classes through the development of residential colonies in the area. The initial acquisition of agricultural land was made for industrial development but in the garb of this political leaders and other influential sections of the society are being made available residential accommodation by the government agencies involved in the system. In fact the households owing agricultural land in Ghaziabad and have not been covered under industrial development plan, are in much better condition. The rate of their agricultural land is far high as compared to the compensation rates received by the households coming under

this scheme. There is high demand in the area for agricultural land for residential purposes because of being very near to Delhi. The land in rural area of the Ghaziabad being purchased for residential purposes is known as "LALDORI" land. Because of being located in rural areas owner of these residential land manage to save lot of water, sewerage, house tax and pay electricity bill at low rates. Owing to these saving the land of this area is in great demand for residential purposes. Hence, the land fetches handsome price. The residents having such land in the project area are deprived from these gains in the presence of the project. They expect the value of their acquired land at par with those rates.

The compensation rates for acquired land by the project are far lower as compared to others. In the wake of these problems the villagers feel themselves highly exploited. Some of the families expressed that there is no resettlement and rehabilitation plan formulated for them by the project authorities or the government. They claim themselves to be economically deprived with the advent of industrial development project in their area. They must be provided with the compensation amount and the facilities at least at par with the other neighbouring villages which are not existing under the project area.

2.7 IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT

The process of displacement and subsequent settlement brings about many changes in the life-style, economic status and employment status of the project affected population. In case of Ghaziabad Industrial Development Project most of the affected households have not been provided with new residential accommodation because almost all of them have lost only agricultural land and other allied assets. All are having their original houses. The changes in economic conditions due to changed activities and job opportunities brought significant change in the availability of amenities and in the quality of amenities to the project affected population after displacement.

Table 2.21 shows that the amenities like employment, drinking water, electricity, pucca house and semi pucca house are available to more project affected households than before. The facility of employment to 10.19 per cent households, drinking water to 80.09 per cent households, electricity to 19.44 per cent, pucca house to 8.80 per cent and semi pucca to 29.63 per cent households was available before displacement. All these amenities are available to 18.52 per cent, 99.07 per cent, 87.04 per cent, 44.91 per cent and 36.57 per cent households in respective order after

displacement. More than 11 per cent households have used Jhopri and hut as houses before displacement. Now their percentage have gone down to 1.85 only. The toilet facility, which was available only in 3.70 per cent households before displacement is now available to 37.50 per cent households. Thus, it is evident from data that availability of basic amenities and infrastructure listed here is far higher after displacement to project affected population than before.

Table 2.21 : Availability of Amenities Before and After Displacement

Availability of Amenities	Before Dis- placement	After Dis- placement
Pucca House	19 (8.80)	97 (44.91)
Semi-Pucca House	64 (29.63)	79 (36.57)
Kutcha House	115 (53.24)	47 (21.76)
Jhopri/Hut	24 (11.11)	4 (1.85)
Electricity	42 (19.44)	188 (87.04)
Toilets	8 (3.70)	81 (37.50)
Drinking Water	173 (80.09)	214 (99.07)
Water for Irrigation	145 (67.13)	89 (41.20)
Employment	22 (10.19)	40 (18.52)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

The quality of amenities and infrastructure is also reported to have improved after displacement by the project affected population. The quality of amenities like, housing, electricity, hygienic facilities and drinking water is found to be better than past by 64.81 per cent, 78.24 per cent, 60.19 per cent and 73.15 per cent households respectively. The remaining percentage of households have found the quality of these facilities same as in the past in respective order. The quality of employment is found to be better by 23.15 per cent households. More than 15 per cent have found this same as in the past and according to 21.30 per cent households it is worse than in the past. About 40 per cent households did not respond to this question for various reasons. The quality of infrastructure like roads is reported to have improved after displacement by 81.48 per cent households. About 14 per cent have found this same as in the past but more than 2 per cent found it worse than past. The facility of school and its quality is also reported to be better by 88 per cent of the households. The quality of facilities like burial/cremation, meeting place and forest on common property resources is found to be worse than in the past by 45.83 per cent, 38.43 per cent and 71.30 per cent households. Another 27.78 per cent, 18.52 per cent and 16.67 per cent have found the quality of these facilities same as in the past in respective order. Thus the quality of these three facilities

have not improved during subsequent period according to the majority of the sample households.

Table 2.22 : Quality of Amenities Before and After Displacement

Quality of Amenities	Better than in the past	Worse than in the past	Same as in the past	Not resp- onded	Total Respo- nses
House	140 (64.81)	-	75 (34.72)	1 (0.46)	215
Electricity	169 (78.24)	-	47 (21.76)	-	216
Hygienic Facilities	130 (60.19)	8 (3.70)	77 (35.65)	1 (0.46)	215
Drinking water	158 (73.15)	1 (0.46)	56 (25.93)	1 (0.46)	216
Water for Irrigation	52 (24.07)	13 (6.02)	55 (25.46)	96 (44.44)	120
Employment	50 (23.15)	46 (21.30)	33 (15.28)	87 (40.28)	129
Roads	176 (81.48)	5 (2.31)	30 (13.89)	5 (2.31)	211
School	190 (87.96)	2 (0.93)	23 (10.65)	1 (0.46)	215
Burial/Cremation	26 (12.04)	99 (45.83)	60 (27.78)	31 (14.35)	185
Meeting Place	40 (18.52)	83 (38.43)	40 (18.52)	53 (24.54)	163
Forests	6 (2.78)	154 (71.30)	36 (16.67)	20 (9.26)	196

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

In terms of providing resettlement through employment to displaced population, this project may be considered successful. Out of 216 sample households, 11 members from 11 households could get the job after being job-wise displaced. The permanent skilled job was made available to any one male member of a household. Unskilled permanent job to 5 members of five families was also provided through project. Apart from permanent employment, 4 male members have got unskilled temporary job along with one male member who was absorbed on daily wages as unskilled worker.

Out of 216 sample households 6 have reported that their family member in working age group became unemployed after displacement. Out of 6 unemployed, 3 could get job within three months. For one person it took around one year to get employment. Remaining two persons from two families were not able to get job for about two years.

There are some cases from the sample households showing loosing the job even after getting it. There are 5 cases, where job was lost. One has lost job because of drunkenness. Other was sacked by management due to absenteeism. Another 2 persons were found guilty of mishandling the assigned job. Rest of the one person could not know the reason from management for his ouster. In this regard the employees response for loosing the jobs were found to be different.

Two job losers told that they were not able to perform well because of sickness. Another two persons told that the working conditions were quite difficult, owing to which they could not continue the job. The last person did not know the reason for losing his job.

The data relating to employment to project affected persons shows that the project authorities were serious towards providing job to displaced persons to a possible extent. But the employees were not as serious towards retaining their job as they should have been. In practice, after getting compensation for acquisition of land, in the absence of proper training, the affected people start feeling comfortable for the time being. In this process they start substituting leisure for labour.

2.8 HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

One of the major areas of concern as an outcome of project displacement is change in health and environmental conditions of the project affected population and area. It is expected from the project management and authorities to maintain the good hygienic conditions so that incidence of diseases is controlled under the changed living conditions. Same is the case with the level of pollution also. It is to be carefully observed that project activities should not

pollute the environment to the extent that the displaced population living in adjoining area are adversely affected.

Table 2.23 : Incidence of Diseases in Households Before and After Displacement

Households	Diseases					
	Fever	Malaria	Dysentery/ Diarrhoea	T.B.	Asthma	Skin Di- seases
<u>Infants</u>						
Increase	105 (48.61)	85 (39.35)	137 (63.43)	4 (1.85)	2 (0.93)	3 (1.39)
Decrease	36 (16.67)	77 (35.65)	17 (7.87)	63 (29.17)	24 (11.11)	28 (12.96)
Same as Before	64 (29.63)	43 (19.91)	51 (23.61)	51 (23.61)	64 (29.63)	65 (30.09)
Total	205 (94.91)	205 (94.91)	205 (94.91)	118 (54.63)	90 (41.67)	96 (44.44)
<u>Boys</u>						
Increase	99 (45.83)	78 (36.11)	114 (52.78)	4 (1.85)	2 (0.93)	3 (1.39)
Decrease	38 (17.59)	80 (37.04)	27 (12.50)	65 (30.09)	26 (12.04)	29 (13.43)
Same as Before	68 (31.48)	47 (21.76)	63 (29.17)	50 (23.15)	63 (29.17)	65 (30.09)
Total	205 (94.91)	205 (94.91)	204 (94.44)	119 (55.09)	91 (42.13)	97 (44.91)
<u>Girls</u>						
Increase	96 (44.44)	75 (34.72)	103 (47.69)	4 (1.85)	4 (1.85)	3 (1.39)
Decrease	42 (19.44)	83 (38.43)	38 (17.59)	66 (30.56)	26 (12.04)	29 (13.43)
Same as Before	67 (31.02)	47 (21.76)	63 (29.17)	50 (23.15)	60 (27.78)	65 (30.09)
Total	205 (94.91)	205 (94.91)	204 (94.44)	120 (55.56)	90 (41.67)	87 (44.91)

Table (contd...)

Households	Diseases					
	Fever	Malaria	Dysentery/ Diarrhoea	T.B.	Asthma	Skin Di- seases
<u>Men</u>						
Increase	65 (30.09)	49 (22.69)	51 (23.61)	75 (34.72)	26 (12.04)	12 (5.56)
Decrease	61 (28.24)	93 (43.06)	70 (32.41)	31 (14.35)	28 (12.96)	33 (15.28)
Same as Before	79 (36.57)	63 (29.17)	79 (36.57)	71 (32.87)	91 (42.13)	74 (34.26)
Total	205 (94.91)	205 (94.91)	200 (92.59)	177 (81.94)	145 (67.13)	119 (55.09)
<u>Women</u>						
Increase	64 (29.63)	48 (22.22)	48 (22.22)	71 (32.87)	26 (12.04)	9 (4.17)
Decrease	60 (27.78)	93 (43.06)	73 (33.80)	36 (16.67)	27 (12.50)	33 (15.28)
Same as Before	81 (37.75)	64 (29.63)	80 (37.04)	72 (33.33)	92 (42.59)	75 (34.72)
Total	205 (94.91)	205 (94.91)	201 (93.06)	179 (82.87)	145 (67.13)	117 (54.17)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

As far as incidence of diseases is concerned in the most of the households it is found to be reducing. Table 2.23 indicates that out of 205 households 61 have reported that incidence of fever has decreased among men and 79 have

reported that it is same as before. Thus 64.81 per cent of the sample households hold the opinion that either incidence of fever among men has decreased or it remained same. For women, in terms of incidence of fever, 65.28 per cent held the same view. For girls, 50.46 per cent households reported that incidence of fever has decreased or remained the same and only around 19 per cent found its incidence increasing. Among boys the incidence of fever is found to be same or decreased by 49.07 per cent households and 45.83 per cent households have found it increasing. Only in case of infant higher percentage of households (48.61 per cent) reported that the incidence of fever has gone up whereas only 46.30 per cent have found it either same or decreasing.

In case of disease like Malaria, the majority of households have observed that its incidence has either remained the same or has decreased after the project among all groups as population, i.e., infants, boys, girls, men and women. But in case of dysentery and diarrhoea, its incidence is found to be increasing among infants and boys in the majority of the households after displacement. In case of girls, men and women population incidence remained either same or it has gone down according to the majority of households.

The incidence of diseases like T.B., Asthma and skin diseases has also been found to be far lower after displacement according to the majority of households.

Table 2.24 : Source of Drinking Water Before the Project and Now

Source of Drinking Water	Before	After
Well	121 (56.02)	2 (0.93)
Hand Pump	44 (20.37)	162 (75.00)
Tap Water Supply	-	14 (6.48)
Well & Hand Pump	10 (4.63)	5 (2.31)
Handpump & Tap water supply	2 (0.93)	31 (14.35)
Pond/Ghadda	2 (0.93)	-
Govt. Handpump	-	2 (0.93)
Ponds/Wells	35 (16.20)	-
Nadi/Nahar/Dam	2 (0.93)	-
Total	216(100.00)	216(100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage

In fact all these improvement basically depend upon state of sanitation and source of drinking water. It has already been observed that sanitary conditions have improved to a considerable extent in the project affected area. Table 2.24 presents sources of drinking water available to project affected population before and after the project in sample

area. Before new settlement, the majority of households (56.02 per cent) were using well as source of drinking water. More than 17 per cent households used pond water as drinking water source. Some of the households even used nadi/nallah as source of drinking water. Only 20.36 per cent households had handpump for drinking water before starting the project in the area. Thus, before new settlement, only 25.92 per cent household had excess to safe drinking water sources (Table 2.24).

After displacement some of the sample households reported the use of pond, nadi/nallah or khadda as source of drinking water. Around 21 per cent households reported use of tap water supply and hand pumps as source of drinking water. More than 75 per cent have reported exclusive use of hand pumps as source of drinking water. This included government hand pumps and wells also.

The amenities like drinking water, sanitary conditions, electricity and road are found to be quality and number-wise better than in the past in the project affected area. The most of the households have expressed their satisfaction with respect to these amenities. But the most of the households have complained that the environment and air has become more polluted than in the past. Table 2.25 indicates that 66.67 per cent households of the sample reported that there is more dust and smoke particles at our place of residence than

before. However, 26.85 per cent households found the environment same as before. Only 0.93 per cent households told that environmental conditions are better now at their place of residence. More than 5 per cent households did not respond on this issue.

Table 2.25 : Do you Find the Air Cleaner or More Polluted than in the Past

Pollution	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Cleaner	2	0.93
More Dust/smoke particles	144	66.67
Same as Before	58	26.85
N.P.	12	5.56
Total	216	100.00

More than 65 per cent households have reported that there has been a perceptible increase in noise pollution (Table 2.26). However, 27.78 per cent families did not agree with this and showed their satisfaction in this respect. In fact, our sample covers all corners of the Ghaziabad Industrial Development Project. The majority of area, consequently higher percentage of our sample households has

Table 2.26 : Do You Find a Perceptible Increase in Noise Pollution

Pollution	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Yes	142	65.74
No	60	27.78
N.A./N.P.	14	6.48
Total	216	100.00

now increased environmental pollution like smoke, dust and noise pollution than in the past owing to concentration of industrial activities.

Out of 216 sample families, 19 families (8.80 per cent) were found to be affected by occasional blasts or other loud noise around their village (Table 2.27). As an outcome of these noises in the village surroundings about 8 households (3.70 per cent) have described that noise were so much loud as we have felt vibrations in our houses. Thus, the analysis of data relating to environmental pollution shows that project affected population have suffered from such pollutions and no arrangement has been made so far to the project displaced families from such hazards.

Table 2.27 : Are You Affected by Occasional Blasts or Other Loud Noise Around Your Village

Pollution	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Yes	19	8.80
No	184	85.19
N.A./N.P.	13	6.02
Total	216	100.00

Table 2.28 : If Yes, Do You Feel Vibrations in Your House?

Vibration	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Yes	8	3.70
No	11	5.09
N.A./N.P.	197	91.20
Total	216	100.00

2.9 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IMPACT

As an outcome of displacement, owing to the development of project activities, the affected population is bound to

undergo social and cultural changes. These changes consist of changes in customary habits, way of celebrating social customs, sense of dressing and condition of women and children etc.

With regard to cultural changes after displacement, 216 households have given 638 responses under multiple response system. Table 2.29 indicates that in the first phase response, the concerned households have observed change with respect to cutting forest, new and fashionable cloths, different food, drunken behaviour and religious practices. Out of 216 households 52.78 per cent have expressed use of more fashionable clothes after displacement. More than 23 per cent families have observed the drinking habits have increased among the villagers after displacement. About 18.50 per cent families have found people have started cutting more forests in order to fulfil their needs in the absence of their own trees which have already been acquired in the project. A group of household consisting of 4.17 per cent observed that there has been sharp decline in the religious practices after displacement due to adoption of modern social practices. Remaining less than 2 per cent household have observed changes even in the food habits of the project affected population (Table 2.29).

Table 2.29 : Cultural Changes After Displacement

Cultural Changes	No. of Households and Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Cutting Forests	40 (18.52)	-	-	40 (6.27)
New and Fashionable cloths	114 (52.78)	30 (13.89)	1 (0.46)	145 (22.73)
Different Food	3 (1.39)	4 (1.85)	2 (0.93)	9 (1.41)
Drunken Behaviour	50 (23.15)	67 (31.02)	19 (8.80)	136 (21.32)
More Wife Beating	-	10 (4.63)	1 (0.46)	11 (1.72)
More Gambling	-	31 (14.35)	27 (12.50)	58 (9.09)
Lack of Religious Practice	9 (4.17)	51 (23.61)	30 (13.89)	90 (14.11)
Lack of Respect for Mothertongue	-	18 (8.33)	38 (17.59)	56 (8.78)
Use of Cinema Songs on Social Functions	-	5 (2.31)	88 (40.74)	93 (14.58)
Total	216 (100.0)	216 (100.00)	206 (100.00)	638 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

In the second phase of response 23.61 per cent households have noticed reduced religious practices among villagers. More than 14 per cent families noticed spurt in gambling habits of the villagers. About 14 per cent households have observed that people in the village have become more fashionable after displacement. More cases of wife beating are observed by 4.63 per cent families. They attributed this to growing drinking habits in the village. This again is confirmed by 31.02 per cent households who noticed increasing drunken behaviour in the villages after displacement. As many as 8.37 per cent households have noticed lack of respect to mothertongue among villagers due to deterioration in value system after displacement. More than 2 per cent families found that some villagers have started using cinema songs, etc. at festivals and social functions instead of traditional and folk songs. Some people have found change in food habits.

In the third phase of response also some changes were observed by the sample population. The majority of population have observed changes mainly in social functions, use of mother tongue, religious practices and gambling habits. Some of total responses about the cultural and social changes indicated that maximum households have noticed changes in dressing habits, drunken behaviour, social customs and religious practices after displacement.

Regarding women and their problems after displacement, more than 37 per cent households reported that now it is difficult to get firewood. Because of acquisition of land under cultivation and tree forest area, 31.02 per cent household reported that women of the villages have lost opportunity to work outside home. More than 13.43 per cent women of different households felt lack of hygienic facilities in their areas. On account of reduced role in economic activities of the household, more than 11 per cent have reported that food availability to them as compared to others has gone down after displacement. Some of the women from 3.70 per cent households have complained against disparities in wages. These women from 2.31 per cent households further objected on not getting job opportunities in project area as an unemployed person. These facilities were confined to the male members of displaced families. Females are seldom getting job in open market, that too only unskilled job on daily wages. Thus, discrimination against job opportunities to women members of these families has also become a feature in the area after displacement (Table 2.30).

Table 2.30 further revealed in the second phase of response that women members of 98.61 per cent households have faced problems in collecting fire wood, drinking water, discrimination in getting food as compared to other family

members, lack of hygienic facilities, disparities in wages and job opportunities and increase in atrocities.

Table 2.30 : Problems Faced by Women After Displacement

Problems of Women	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
No job outside home	67 (31.02)	-	-	67 (11.39)
Difficult to get Firewood	80 (37.04)	33 (15.28)	-	113 (19.22)
Difficult to get Drinking Water	3 (1.39)	16 (7.41)	12 (5.56)	31 (5.27)
Less Food compared to others in family	24 (11.11)	24 (11.11)	2 (0.93)	50 (8.50)
Lack of Hygienic Facilities	29 (13.43)	87 (40.28)	37 (17.13)	153 (26.02)
Got only unskilled and daily wages job	5 (2.31)	9 (4.17)	8 (3.70)	22 (3.74)
Disparity in Wages	8 (3.70)	29 (13.43)	44 (20.37)	81 (13.78)
Increase in Atrocities	-	15 (6.94)	56 (25.93)	71 (12.07)
Total	216 (100.00)	213 (98.61)	159 (73.61)	588 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

In the third phase of response 73.61 per cent household responded regarding problem faced by women after displacement. These were same as in first and second phase of responses. An overall assessment of responses relating to the problems of women shows that main problems relate to hygienic facilities, disparity in job opportunity and wages, difficulty in firewood collection and increase in atrocity.

Table 2.31 : Reaction About Women (Remain at Home or Get Only Very Low Paid Jobs)

Responses	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Women not Intelligent/ Not Interested	57 (26.39)	-	-	57 (13.38)
Women Not Educated/Trained	67 (31.02)	30 (13.89)	-	97 (22.77)
Not Capable of doing skilled jobs	33 (15.28)	74 (34.26)	23 (10.65)	130 (30.52)
Capable but Discriminated Against	42 (19.44)	28 (12.96)	6 (2.78)	76 (17.84)
Give them/us any job, they/we need	13 (6.02)	49 (22.69)	4 (1.85)	66 (15.49)
Total	212 (98.15)	181 (83.80)	33 (15.28)	426 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

The reaction of the people on the condition of women at home and discrimination in job opportunities further showed that 31.02 per cent households held the view that these discriminations are because of uneducated and untrained women members in the villages. But 26.39 per cent households expressed their opinion that women in the area are not as intelligent as men and most of them are not interested in working outside home. While more than 19 per cent households held the view that they are capable and intelligent but they are discriminated because of being member of weaker sex. Another 15.28 per cent households did not deem them capable of doing skilled job. Remaining more than 6 per cent households expressed that they should be given all sorts of jobs (Table 2.31).

An overall assessment of total responses relating to the reaction of households further indicated that 30.52 per cent households did not find women of the area fit for doing skilled job. Another 22.77 per cent households held the view that they are not educated and trained enough to do skilled job outside home. And 13.38 per cent households have found them not intelligent and held the view that they are not interested in working outside home. Thus, 66.67 percent of the sample households spoke against women working outside home and in skilled job. They also questioned their capability and intelligence. This showed that despite all other changes

in the project area, the social status of women remains same after displacement (Table 2.31).

Table 2.32 : Impact on Children Below 14 Years

Impact on Children	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Drop Out from School	91 (42.13)	-	-	91 (14.80)
Mal-nutrition	48 (22.22)	68 (31.48)	-	116 (18.86)
No School because required to Work at Home	28 (12.96)	33 (15.28)	36 (16.67)	97 (15.77)
No School in the new Place	-	1 (0.46)	-	1 (0.16)
School of poor quality	43 (19.91)	31 (14.35)	4 (1.85)	78 (12.68)
Fall ill quite often	4 (1.85)	59 (27.31)	4 (1.85)	67 (10.89)
Not enough food	2 (0.93)	5 (2.31)	11 (5.09)	18 (2.93)
Attracted by Anti- Social Elements	-	19 (8.80)	128 (59.26)	147 (23.90)
Total	216 (100.0)	216 (100.0)	183 (84.72)	615 (100.0)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

The impact of displacement on school going children, below 14 years of age was found to be mostly negative according to the most of the sample households. More than 42 per cent households reported that drop out among school children has increased after displacement. Mal-nutrition among school going children was observed by 22.22 per cent of the sample households. About 20 per cent households found the existing schools for the children of very poor quality and 12.96 per cent expressed need of schools for their children in new set up (Table 2.32).

The overall assessment of total responses indicated that the most of the households (23.90 per cent) felt that their school going children are mostly attracted by anti-social elements after displacement. Other 18.86 per cent complained against malnutrition and 14.80 per cent felt drop out among school going children. About 16 per cent households expressed that changed set up did not permit them to send their children to school because they are required to work at home. Thus, the overall response of households indicated that prevailing social environment after displacement is not conducive to the children of school going age. The schooling facilities are neither sufficient nor of good quality for the proper development of their children.

2.10 OVERALL EVALUATION OF REHABILITATION OFFICIALS AND SUGGESTIONS

Overall evaluation of rehabilitation officials performance include merit and demerits of project and the officials involved in it. On the most positive points of the project 34.25 per cent households living in sample area of the project find no positive point in the project (Table 2.33). At the same time 15.53 per cent households held the view that overall development of the area, due to project activities has converted their villages as town like place. Other 13.24 per cent households expressed that they could adopt city like life style due to project in their area. Though the project has acquired most of the agricultural land of the villagers, but whatever share of agricultural land is left it has got better irrigation facilities due to the availability of electricity more regularly. The villagers of 11.42 per cent households exclusively appreciated that facility of electricity has become available to them because of initiation of project in their villages. Remaining 11.87 per cent households also found positive points in the project like availability of better transport and road facilities, better employment opportunities and availability of other essential facilities. Thus, 65.75 per cent of the population have found these as most positive points of the projects.

Table 2.33 : The Most Positive Points of the Project

Positive Points	No. of Households & Percentage		
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Res- sponse	Total
No Positive Point	75 (34.72)	-	75 (34.25)
Better Irrigation Facilities	30 (13.89)	-	30 (13.70)
Better Life Style City life	29 (13.43)	-	29 (13.24)
Facility of Electricity Available Now	25 (11.57)	-	25 (11.42)
Overall Development Village has town place	34 (15.74)	-	34 (15.53)
Roads are developed/ Better passages	12 (5.56)	3 (1.39)	15 (6.85)
Better employment opportunity	5 (2.31)	1 (0.46)	6 (2.74)
Essential Facilities Available	5 (2.31)	-	5 (2.28)
Total	215 (99.54)	4 (1.85)	219 (100.0)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Table 2.34 : Opinion About the Process of Displacement and Resettlement

Opinion About Displacement/ Resettlement	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Yes	187	86.57
No	29	13.43
Total	216	100.00

In the process of displacement and resettlement 86.57 per cent households had complains against project authorities. According to 40.18 per cent households, the compensation is inadequate in all respects. Other 35.32 per cent felt that the development of the project did not provide any common property resources (CPR) for the villagers. Development Plan for the project was found to be lopsided by 11.26 per cent households because this did not include provision of facilities like school building, community centre and place of worship for the villagers. Some households have also complained that the jobs provided for displacement were later cancelled in some cases and whatever number of jobs are provided they were not sufficient. The most of employees are found dissatisfied with the work environment (Table 2.35).

Table 2.35 : Complains About the Process of Displacement and Resettlement

Complaints	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Compensation Inadequate	182 (84.26)	-	-	182 (40.18)
Land Inadequate	-	2 (0.93)	-	2 (0.44)
Land Infertile & No Irrigation	-	1 (0.46)	-	1 (0.22)
House Poor & Too Small	-	4 (1.85)	-	4 (0.88)
CPR/NWFP Not Available	5 (2.31)	152 (70.37)	3 (1.39)	160 (35.32)
Lack of Water/Medical/ Electricity Facilities	-	8 (3.70)	37 (17.13)	45 (9.93)
Lack of School/Community Centre/Place of Worship	-	4 (1.85)	47 (21.76)	51 (11.26)
Jobs given were later cancelled	-	-	5 (2.31)	5 (1.10)
Jobs Not enough, Not satisfied with the work	-	-	3 (1.39)	3 (0.66)
Total	187 (86.57)	171 (79.17)	95 (43.98)	453 (100.0)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Towards solving the problem of displaced population and helping in the process of resettlement, the attitude of project authorities was not found to be helpful by 78.70 per cent of the sample households. The project authorities were found to be indifferent towards solving the problems of villagers by 14.81 per cent households of the area. Only 6.48 per cent households considered the attitude of project authorities as positive. Thus, the most of the population were discontented with the attitudes of the project authorities (Table 2.36).

Table 2.36 : The Attitude of the Project Authorities

Attitude of Project Authorities	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Condescending	-	-
Indifferent	32	14.81
Helpful	14	6.48
Unhelpful	170	78.70
Total	216	100.00

When some additional informations were sought from the respondents about the project, though 35.19 per cent did not give any information but 28.70 per cent revealed that

compensation at increased rate is still to be made by the project authorities. According to 19.44 per cent households many households are still struggling for higher compensation rate on valid grounds but so far no response has been given by the authorities. The project authorities have taken unilateral decision for acquiring land according to 10.65 per cent households. The process of forced acquisition has generated resentment among affected households. In fact the

Table 2.37 : Other Information on the Respondent of the Project

Information on the Respondent	No. of H.H.	Percentage
No specific information	76	35.19
Compensation at increased rate is not paid	62	28.70
Demand of compensation for trees grow and other assets in agricultural land	3	1.39
Agitation by High Compensation rate	42	19.44
Cultivation on Acquired Land	1	0.46
Forced Acquisition of Land	23	10.65
Full payment is to be still paid	2	0.93
Job has not been provided in the development project	7	3.24
Total	216	100.00

genuine problems of displaced population were not considered by the authorities while taking decision for land acquisition and deciding compensation package for them. The discrimination was further observed by the affected population in case of deciding compensation for properties like wells, ponds and trees which too were acquired under the project. The exclusive provision of compensation for these was not made. In some cases it was made but rates were quite low.

In view of the existing anomalies relating to displacement and resettlement of the project affected population respondents suggestions were sought. A total of 231 suggestions were made by 216 sample households. The biggest group of 26.41 per cent households suggested that the employment to maximum number of displaced persons should be provided only in project activities (Table 2.37). The Industrial Development Project has large number of employment opportunities of various types. If the concerned authorities remain serious they can fulfil this condition. Other 26 per cent households suggested that the rates of acquired land should be enhanced into consideration the prevailing rates in the area and the compensation for trees and houses located or acquired land should also be paid. More than 10 per cent households suggested that instead of compensation, which involves lot of complications, land forland should be

Table 2.38 : Respondent's Suggestions Regarding Rehabilitation Policy

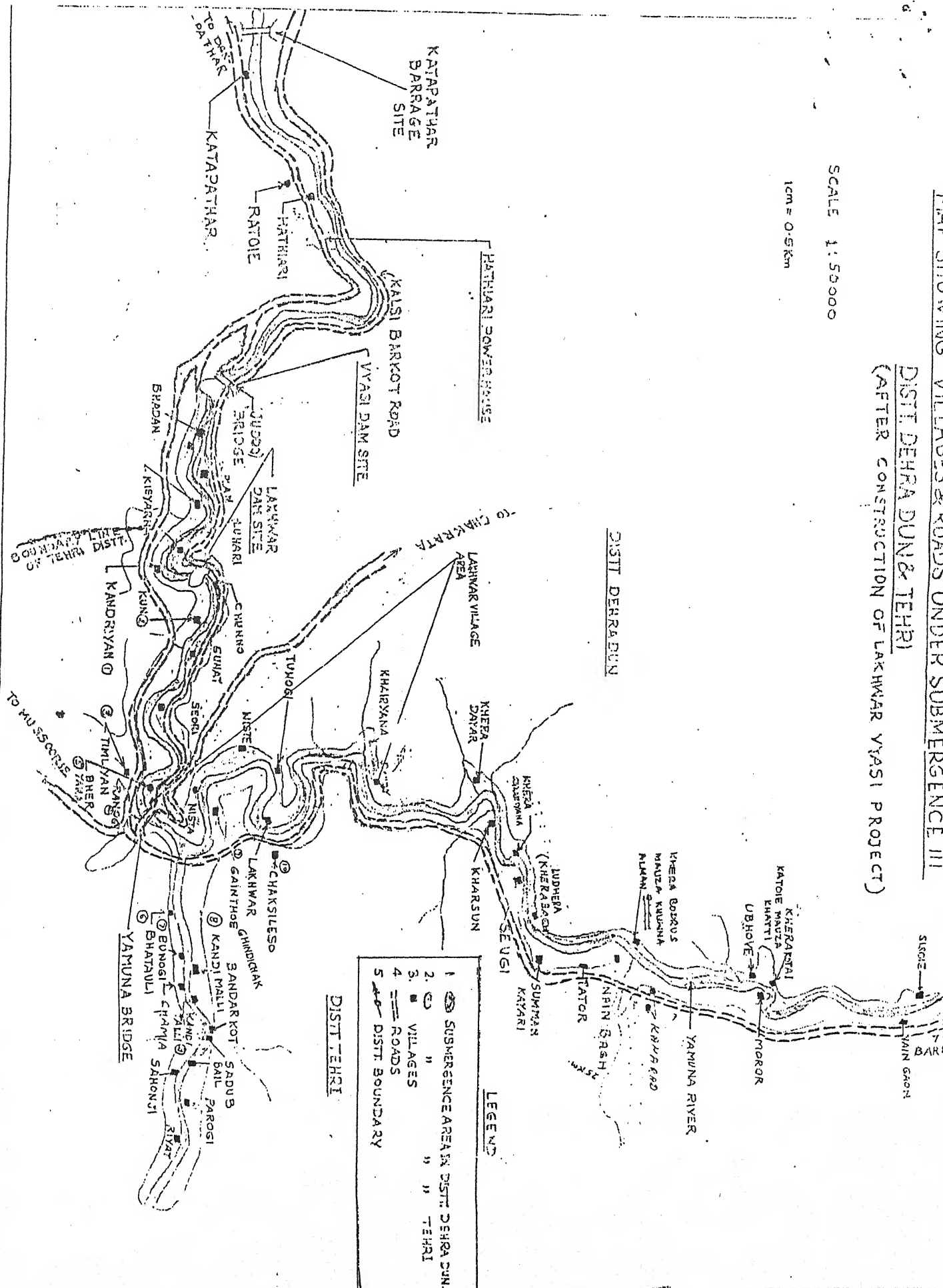
Suggestions	No. of Households & Percentage		
	Ist Re- sponse	IInd Res- sponse	Total
No Suggestion	63 (29.17)	-	63 (27.27)
Employment should be provided in concerned project	57 (26.39)	4 (1.85)	61 (26.41)
Rate of compensation should be increased	30 (13.89)	3 (1.39)	33 (14.29)
Compensation should be given for trees on acquired land	26 (12.04)	1 (0.46)	27 (11.69)
Instead of Compensation Land Should be given	22 (10.19)	2 (0.93)	24 (10.39)
Concerned Household should be consulted for fixing up compensation	3 (1.39)	2 (0.93)	5 (2.16)
Compensation should be given on the spot	3 (1.39)	2 (0.93)	5 (2.16)
There should be timely payment of compensation	7 (3.24)	1 (0.46)	8 (3.46)
Pending compensation should be cleared	5 (2.31)	-	5 (2.16)
Total	216 (100.00)	15 (6.94)	231 (100.0)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

provided. They held the view that no compensation rate can be as good as land for land. About 5 per cent households suggested that while fixing the compensation rate the concerned owner should certainly be consulted in order to reduce the complications in the process. They also suggested that the compensation should be given on the spot as soon as land is acquired. Remaining 6 per cent suggested that there should be timely payment of compensation to reduce the resentment among the affected population and all pending cases of compensation should be settled and cleared as early as possible.

DIST DEHRA DUN & TERAI
(AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF LAKHMAR VYASI PROJECT)

SCALE 1:50000

 $1\text{cm} = 0.5\text{in}$ 

CHAPTER III

3.1 DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION IN HYDRO POWER GENERATION PROJECT

In this part of the study, the problem of displacement and rehabilitation relates to Lakhwarvyasi Hydro Power Generation Project. The project work has been started during the year 1974 in Lakhwar and Hathiyari village areas of Kalsi and Vikas Nagar blocks of District Dehradun in Uttar Pradesh. The project area is situated about 25 kilometres from Dakpathar. Total affected villages from the project are 51 in number. Out of these 29 are situated in district Dehradun and rest of the 22 affected villages of the project are located in Tehri Garhwal district. The study takes into account project affected area coming only in district Dehradun. It is proposed to cover 350.27 acres of land under this project from district Dehradun. But so far actual acquired area is only 224.40 acres. The difference between proposed and actual acquired area is still existing because project work is held up for last three-four years due to paucity of funds.

Total work of the Lakhwar Vyasi Project has been done under the supervision of National Project Construction

Limited (NPCL). The agreement for the project work was signed during 1994 and the contract was given to Jai Prakash Industries Pvt. Ltd. Officials engaged in the technical side of the project claimed that 75 per cent of the total work has been completed. The 'PENSTOCK' construction is over. Penstock refers to a structure with a gate for stopping or regulating flow of water.

The launching of the multi-purpose irrigation and hydro-electric power generation project in the area has been considered to be economically viable project by the government and concerned departments. Apart from using the local water resource for electric generation it will also cater the irrigation needs of the vast catchment area. The electricity generation through hydro-power generation system in the area will cost only Rs.0.15 per unit as compared to cost of thermal power generation which comes around Rs.3 per unit. If the power generated through this system is sold at the rate of Rs.2.50 per unit it will save Rs.2.35 per unit. Once project starts running, its installation cost may be recovered within 3 to 4 years.

Despite all merits of the project it causes lot of inconveniences to the affected population. Three types of land is acquired under the project - forest land, cultivated land and usar land. The feeling of uncertainty has

**Table 3.1 : Village-wise Land Acquisition in District
Dehradun Under Lakhwar Vyasi Project**

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Total Proposed Acquisition of Land (in Acres)	Total Acquired Land (in Acres)
1.	Lohari*	23.81	16.35
2.	Badwala	2.10	2.10
3.	Binhar	14.94	4.47
4.	Binhar Ratoi	10.03	7.95
5.	Bihar Lagga Plan Khera*	17.54	17.54
6.	Jonsar Bavar	0.27	0.27
7.	Bidal	5.36	3.56
8.	Khera Gunar	6.62	6.62
9.	Binhar Silon*	13.66	11.83
10.	Chunho	1.21	1.21
11.	Bausan	98.60	8.25
12.	Bihar Lagga Bhadan & Khera	5.04	5.04
13.	Binhar Kishyarna*	4.96	4.96
14.	Lagga Sisoi	1.19	0.42
15.	Khera Jilat	2.84	2.84
16.	Lakhwar Khairyana	19.81	14.67
17.	Binhar Hathiari*	21.02	19.39
18.	Lakhwar Tunogi	15.04	15.04
19.	Khera Lavansyar	9.14	9.14
20.	Ludhera	0.96	0.67

Table 3.1 (contd....)

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Total Proposed Acquisition of Land (in Acres)	Total Acquired Land (in Acres)
21.	Kata Pathar*	19.49	19.49
22.	Khera Bagh	4.32	4.32
23.	Khera Dayar	0.79	0.79
24.	Khera Sakaryana	1.33	0.80
25.	Lakhwar Lagga Sevari*	22.13	22.13
26.	Khera Katoi	2.66	2.17
27.	Khera Baudras	1.78	1.78
28.	Oubhau	3.09	-
29.	Dehradun	20.54	20.54

Note : Villages with * are taken as sample for the study.

prevailed among affected population with the discontinuation of project work during 1995 due to shortage of funds. Some households are still cultivating on their acquired land and facing problems for flouting the legal norms. Others are yet to give some more land under the project but decision relating to this is being deferred repeatedly. The ensuing part of the chapter presents the process of displacement,

rehabilitation and associated problems relating to sample households of this project.

3.2 DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF AFFECTED POPULATION

The sample population of Lakhwar Vyasi Multi-Purpose Irrigation and Hydro Electric power generation project belongs to 7 villages from two development blocks of District Dehradun. The first village of the sample Lakhwar belongs to Kalsi block. Rest of the six villages - Katapathar, Hathiyari, Lohari, Silon, Kishyarna and Bihar Lagga are located in Vikas Nagar block.

The sample of seven villages from two blocks consists of 102 households. Table 3.2 further indicates that out of 102 households 22 (21.57 per cent) belong to Lakhwar village and Kalsi block and 80 (78.43 per cent) households are from remaining six villages of Vikas Nagar block. The number of households in each of the remaining six villages varies from 12 to 20 in accordance with the size of the village. Out of 775 persons in the sample 20.52 per cent belong to Lakhwar village and Kalsi block and remaining 79.48 persons are from remaining six villages of the Vikas Nagar block. The maximum population is found in Lakhwar and Katapathar villages (20.52 per cent of total sample in each village) and the lowest is

Table 3.2 : Village and Block-wise Distribution of Households and Population

Village/Block	No. of H.H.	% of H.H. in Total Sample H.H. in Dehradun	Population						Population Percentage		
			Male	Average Population per HH	Female	Average Population per HH	Total	Average Population per HH	Male	Female	Total
1. Lakhwar	22	21.57	87	3.95	72	3.27	159	7.22	54.72	45.28	20.52
(a) Kalsi	22	21.57	87	3.95	72	3.27	159	7.22	54.72	45.28	20.52
2. Katapathar	20	19.60	84	4.20	75	3.75	159	7.95	52.83	47.17	20.52
3. Hathiari	16	15.68	65	4.06	58	3.62	123	7.68	52.85	47.15	15.87
4. Lohari	12	11.76	41	3.41	42	3.50	83	6.91	49.40	50.60	10.71
5. Silon	12	11.76	45	3.75	44	3.66	89	7.41	50.56	49.44	11.48
6. Kishyarna	10	9.80	44	4.40	44	4.40	88	8.80	50.00	50.00	11.35
7. Biharlagga	10	9.80	37	3.70	37	3.70	74	7.40	50.00	50.00	9.55
(b) Vikas Nagar	80	78.43	316	3.95	300	3.75	616	7.70	51.30	48.70	79.48
Dehradun	102	100.00	403	3.95	372	3.64	775	7.59	52.00	48.00	100.00

9.55 per cent in Bihar Lagga village. The average size of the household in the sample area varied from 6.91 in Lohari village to 8.80 in Kishyarna village. The average male population per household varied from 3.41 in Lohari village to 4.40 again in Kishyarna. The average female population per household is recorded as lowest 3.27 in Lakhwar and the highest 4.40 in Kishyarna. The male-female proportion of population in the sample area is 52 and 48 per cent respectively. This is found to be varying from 54.72 and 45.28 per cent in Lakhwar to 49.40 and 50.60 per cent in Lohari villages.

The social group-wise distribution of sample population and households is shown in Table 3.3. Out of 102 sample households 46 belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Out of the total sample households, 40.20 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes, 1.96 per cent Scheduled Tribes, 2.94 per cent to Other Backward Classes and 54.90 per cent belonging to other than those, i.e. general category. The caste-wise distribution of population further shows that out of total 775 persons, 39.87 belong to Scheduled Castes, 2.19 per cent to Scheduled Tribes, 3.35 per cent to other backward classes and 54.86 per cent to other general category. The proportion of female population in sample is 48 per cent but it was found to be highest 52.10

per cent in the category of Scheduled Castes. In the category of Scheduled Tribes the proportion of women is found to be lowest i.e. 41.18 per cent in total population. In the category of other backward classes (OBC) and others it was 50.00 per cent and 45.15 per cent respectively.

Table 3.3 : Caste-wise Distribution of Sample Households and Population

Households/ Population	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	Other	Total
No. of H.H.	41 (40.20)	2 (1.96)	3 (2.94)	56 (54.90)	102 (100.00)
Population	309 (39.87)	17 (2.19)	26 (3.35)	423 (54.58)	775 (100.00)
Male	148 (47.90)	10 (58.82)	13 (50.00)	232 (54.85)	403 (52.00)
Female	161 (52.10)	7 (41.18)	13 (50.00)	191 (45.15)	372 (48.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Age-wise distribution of sample population presented in Table 3.4 shows that out of total population 71.22 per cent belongs to working age group, i.e. between the age group of 15 to 59 years. A higher percentage of male population in the sample (73.70 per cent) belongs to working age group than

Table 3.4 : Age-wise Classification of Male, Female and Total Population in Sample Area

Age Group	Male	Per Cent	Female	Per Cent	Total	Per cent of Different Age Groups
<u>Infant</u>						
0 - 4	15	3.72	24	6.45	39	5.03
<u>Child Population</u>						
5 - 9	31	7.69	26	6.99	57	7.35
10-14	35	8.68	36	9.68	71	9.16
	81	20.09	86	23.12	167	21.54
<u>Working Age Group</u>						
15-17	56	13.90	57	15.32	113	14.58
18-24	63	15.63	48	12.90	111	14.32
25-29	51	12.66	22	5.91	73	9.42
30-39	51	12.66	50	13.44	101	13.03
40-49	57	14.14	58	15.59	115	14.84
50-59	19	4.71	20	5.38	39	5.03
	297	73.70	255	68.55	552	71.22
<u>Old Age</u>						
60 & Above	25	6.20	31	8.33	56	7.23
All Age Groups	403	100.0	372	100.00	775	100.00

the percentage of female population in this group (68.54 per cent). However the child population among female group is found to be of higher order (23.12 per cent) than the population of children in male group (20.09 per cent). In case of infants also the female population had 6.45 per cent infants than only 3.72 per cent infants in male population. The overall share of infant and child population in sample turns out to be 5.03 per cent and 21.54 per cent respectively. In the old age group the share of population is 7.23 per cent. In female group it is found to be of higher order (8.33 per cent) than in male group (6.20 per cent).

Table 3.5 presents the details about respondents educational level in the sample households. Out of 102 respondents 52 (50.98 per cent) are found to be illiterate. Other 16.47 per cent can only read and write. Out of total sample households 12.74 per cent respondents have primary school education and another 12.74 per cent households have middle level education. Only 1.96 per cent respondents are found to be having education at High School level. None of the respondents is having technical educational background in the sample area of Dehradun district. However, 2.94 per cent of the respondents are graduate and 1.96 per cent post-graduates.

Table 3.5 : Respondents Level of Education in Sample Households

Educational Level	No. of HH.	Percentage
Illiterate	52	50.98
Read and Write	17	16.67
Primary	13	12.74
Middle School	13	12.74
High School	2	1.96
IA/Technical	-	-
Graduate	3	2.94
Post Graduate	2	1.96
A+ School	-	-
All Classes	102	100.00

3.3 ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

The economic profile of displaced population from Lakhwar Vyasi Hydro-Power Generation Project shows significant changes before and after displacement. This includes changes in land and assets, primary and secondary occupation and corresponding income generation in the sample households.

Table 3.6 relating to the changes in land and assets after displacement shows no patta land with any of the sample households. The non-patta land which was 216.13 acres has gone down to 121.55 acres. Thus, the availability of average agricultural land per sample household which was 2.12 acres has gone down to 1.19.

Table 3.6 : Land and Assets Before and After Being Affected by the Project

Land and Assets	Before		After	
	Total Number/ Area	Average Number/ Area	Total Number/ Area	Average Number/ Area
Patta Land (Acres)	-	-	-	-
Non-Patta Land (Acres)	216.13	2.12	121.55	1.19
No. of Wells	-	-	-	-
No. of Ponds/Tanks	-	-	-	-
Total No. of Trees	5217	51.15	3004	29.45
Total No. of Cattles	374	3.67	322	3.16
Total No. of Goats/Pigs	892	8.75	952	9.33
Total No. of Poultry/Birds	4	0.04	29	0.28

In fact the total cultivated agricultural land available with the sample households presently does not fully belong to

these households. The project work is not in progress for last three-four years in the area. As a result of this a part of acquired land under the project is still being cultivated by the villagers. With the beginning of project constructio work, reported agricultural land with the sample household will be further reduced.

Along with agricultural land, number of trees has also gone down from 5217 to 3004 after displacement in the sample area. Availability of trees per household is reduced to 29.45 from 51.15 before launching of the project. Like-wise because of displacement average number of cattles has also gone down marginally from 3.67 to 3.16 per household. Contrary to these the number of goats/pigs has increased from 8.75 to 9.33 per household after displacement. The number of poultry and birds is found to be negligible in the sample area, but it is likely to increase in future.

As a result of reduction in the agricultural land, assets and forest land owing to land acquisition under the project, household population engaged in agricultural activities has got lesser opportunity to work. Table 3.7 shows that 63.30 per cent of males and 72.16 per cent females of working age group in sample household were engaged in agricultural activities before displacement. The percentage of the same was reduced to 46.13 per cent and 48.63 per cent

respectively after displacement. Likewise the average number of days devoted to the agricultural activities by males and females of the sample area used to be 53 before displacement and land acquisition. The average number of days for these activities after displacement has gone down to 46 per annum. The forest area has also gone down after displacement of the sample households. Out of total 255 females in working age group, 13.72 per cent were engaged in fuelwood collection on an average for a period of 60 days in a year. The engagement of women in this activity has gone down to 9.80 per cent and average number of days for this activity has also gone down to 40. With the reduction in these primary activities some of the males (2.02 per cent) in the sample area engaged themselves in petty business activities. Some other males (10.10 per cent) and females (2.35 per cent of the working age group) had to work as daily wage earners. The average number of days for engagement in these activities was 102. Economic hardship led some 4.71 per cent males of working age group to opt for other formal jobs. This engagement was on full time basis and average working in a year was 339 days. The engagement of males and females in miscellaneous activities has also increased marginally due to lack of core activities, i.e. agriculture and allied, after acquisition of land in the project. The engagement in miscellaneous activities of male and female was 8.75 per cent and 6.27 per cent respectively before displacement. This was increased to

Table 3.7 : Changes in Primary Occupational Structure

Activities	Before Displacement			After Displacement		
	Male	Female	Average No. of Days	Male	Female	Average No. of Days
Agriculture	188 (63.30)	184 (72.16)	53	137 (46.13)	124 (48.63)	56
Fuelwood Collection	-	35 (13.72)	60	-	25 (9.80)	40
Petty Business	-	-	-	6 (2.02)	-	1825
Job in Project	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daily Wages	-	-	-	30 (10.10)	6 (2.35)	102
Artisan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monthly Unskilled Job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other formal job	-	-	-	14 (4.71)	-	339
Any Other	25 (8.42)	16 (6.27)	218	28 (9.43)	18 (7.06)	214
Total No. of Male/ Female in Working Age Group	297 (100.0)	255 (100.0)		297 (100.0)	255 (100.0)	

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage

9.43 per cent and 7.06 per cent respectively after displacement. But all these activities could not replace the income generated through the engagement in agricultural and allied activities. This resulted in reduced income. Average per household primary income of Rs.16024.51 per annum has gone down to Rs.9407.84 after displacement in the sample area.

Since the primary agricultural activities were reduced due to acquisition of agricultural land, the engagement in agricultural activities as secondary occupation has increased in the households of the sample area. Only 1.68 per cent of males and 0.78 per cent of females of the working age group were engaged in agriculture as a part of their secondary activities (Table 3.8) prior to land acquisition and displacement. Their average number of days for engagement in this activity were 43 in a year. After displacement 11.11 per cent of the males and 10.59 per cent of females had to adopt this activity. Their duration for this activity has also increased to 56 days. Agriculture as secondary activity has been adopted by the members of sample households in the form of working as hired agricultural labourers in the absence of their own agricultural land. The population affected from project work have opted some more secondary activities which were not prevailing in the area before displacement. Petty business, daily wages and other formal

Table 3.8 : Changes in Secondary Occupational Structure

Activities	Before Displacement			After Displacement		
	Male	Female	Average No. of Days	Male	Female	Average No. of Days
Agriculture	5 (1.68)	2 (0.78)	43	33 (11.11)	27 (10.59)	56
Petty Business	-	-	-	1 (0.34)	-	365
Other formal job	-	-	-	2 (0.67)	-	365
Daily Wages	-	-	-	12 (4.04)	2 (0.78)	91
Other Female Job	-	-	-	2 (0.67)	-	365
Any Other Job	1 (0.34)	-	180	5 (1.68)	7 (2.75)	152
Total No. of Male/ Female in Working Age Group	297 (100.0)	255 (100.0)		297 (100.0)	255 (100.0)	

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage

jobs have also become a part of secondary activities in the households of the sample area. One male member in the sample adopted petty business with part time engagement for whole

year. More than 4 per cent of male members and 0.78 per cent females of the working age group in the sample area have started working as daily wage earners. Their engagement in this activity has been a part of their secondary activity. On an average they devoted 91 days in a year for this activity. Other miscellaneous secondary activities, which so far were adopted by one male, have been now adopted by 5 males and 7 females of the sample households. The average duration of engagement for these activities is 152 days.

Thus, the increased level of secondary activities due to reduced job opportunities in primary activities have promoted income generation through secondary occupational structure of the sample area. The average annual income from secondary sources was only Rs.656.86 per household before displacement. This has increased to more than double, i.e. Rs.1357.84 per household after displacement. But overall impact of displacement in the area led to reduced annual income in the sample households. The total annual income from primary and secondary sources which was Rs.16681.37 per household before displacement has been as low as Rs.10765.68 per household after displacement. The increment in the secondary income level is found to be lower than decline in the primary income, which resulted in overall reduction in income level during this period.

3.4 THE PROCESS OF DISPLACEMENT

The process of project initiation and subsequent displacement started with the knowledge about the project among household population of the sample area. Table 3.9 presents the sources of knowledge about the project to different households. Out of the total sample households 85.29 per cent have received information about the project through notification by the concerned departmental officials. More than 59 per cent households reported that they received knowledge about the project from the village mukhiya. Some 36.27 per cent households got this information from other villagers. About 11 per cent households have come to know about this through village gossip. The considerable number of households (68.63 per cent) have come to know about project from project and other government officials.

Out of the total 273 responses relating to the source of knowledge about the project, 31.87 per cent responded for notification as source of knowledge. Out of total 25.64 per cent responses were found in favour of project and other government officials for dissemination of information about the project. Other sources like village mukhiya, other villagers, village gossip and acquisition award constituted remaining 43.00 per cent of total responses relating to source of information about the project.

Table 3.9 : Source of Knowledge About the Project

Source of Information	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
Political Leaders	-	-	-	-
Drum Beat	-	-	-	-
Radio/News Paper	-	-	-	-
Notification	87 (85.29)	-	-	87 (31.87)
Village Mukhiya	7 (6.86)	54 (52.94)	-	61 (22.34)
Other Villagers	8 (7.84)	14 (13.73)	15 (14.71)	37 (13.55)
Village Gossip	-	2 (1.96)	9 (8.82)	11 (4.03)
Project/Other Govt.Officials	-	32 (31.37)	38 (37.25)	70 (25.64)
Acquisition Award	-	-	7 (6.86)	7 (2.56)
Total	102 (100.0)	102 (100.0)	69 (67.65)	273 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Owing to the announcement about the initiation of the project work in the area, the sample population have shown varied reaction. Table 3.10 indicated that 53.92 per cent households have shown their anger on this announcement. About 64 per cent households expressed their fear of losing land in the project. More than 27 per cent of the sample households left forthcoming losses because of the project on their fate and many of them became desperate. But at the same time 47 per cent households became hopeful of getting suitable job with the starting of project work in their area. More than 68 per cent became helpless and could not react instantly with the news of project launching in their area.

Out of total 271 responses relating to reactions of project announcement, 25.83 per cent expressed helplessness. Another 23.98 per cent responses have shown fear of losing land and allied property. Number of responses (18.45 per cent) have also shown hope of a job due to the project activities in the area. Remaining more than 11 per cent responses shown despair and fatalism of the concerned population in the sample area. Thus, the information relating to reaction of population on the announcement of the project by and large has shown that people in majority did not take it as a welcome sign and reacted in opposition of the project.

Table 3.10 : Reaction to the Announcement about the Project

Reaction	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
Happy	-	-	-	-
Angry	55 (53.92)	-	-	55 (20.30)
Fear of Loosing House/Land	35 (34.31)	30 (29.41)	-	65 (23.99)
Despair/Falatism	4 (3.92)	24 (23.53)	-	28 (10.33)
Hope for Job	7 (6.86)	30 (29.41)	13 (12.75)	50 (18.45)
Helplessness	1 (0.98)	16 (15.69)	53 (51.96)	70 (25.83)
Any Other	-	2 (1.96)	1 (0.98)	3 (1.11)
All Responses	102 (100.0)	102 (100.0)	67 (65.69)	271 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

While telling about the reaction of the leaders on project announcement the majority of the sample households (76.47 per cent) informed that the leaders did nothing on project announcement (Table 3.11). But according to 16.67

per cent of the households they tried to unite people against announcement for initiating the project in their area. About 5 per cent households found that the initiative of the leaders was confined upto the discussion about the project within themselves. A few household also observed that some leaders have also supported the project for some reason or the other. Thus, the majority of affected households found that the reaction of leaders on announcement of the project in their area was not positive. According to them leaders did not play the expected role on this issue.

Table 3.11 : Leaders Reaction at the Project Announcement

Leaders Reaction	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Did nothing	78	76.47
Tried to unite people against	17	16.67
Discussed among themselves	5	4.90
Supported the Project	1	0.98
Any other	1	0.98
Total No. of Households	102	100.00

Table 3.12 further indicates that the attitude of project official was also not found positive by majority of

households. Towards facilitating affected population and imparting information regarding project activities in the area only 4.90 household found some of the project official helpful. More than 91 per cent households found project officials unhelpful and secretive in this regard. Remaining 3 per cent households have expressed either indifference of project official towards problems of the project affected population or complained against them for not responding properly on the relevant issues.

Table 3.12 : Attitude of the Project Officials

Attitude of Households	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Helpful	5	4.90
Unhelpful/Secretive	93	91.18
Indifferent	3	2.94
Other	1	0.98
Total Households	102	100.00

3.5 PROCESS OF LAND TAKEOVER AND COMPENSATION

With the starting of project activities in the area, 102 households of the sample area have lost 142.90 acres of land.

The average land acquisition per household in the area is 1.40 acres. The total cash compensation received for the land acquisition is Rs.1920850.00. The average cash compensation per household received so far turns out to be Rs.18831.86 (Table 3.13). The value of acquired land per acre is found to be only Rs.13441.92 in the sample area. The very low per acre rate of compensation in the area could not restore the economic conditions of the most of the sample households.

Table 3.13 : Land Cost and Compensation

Compensation Received	Total Land/ Cash/Person	Average (Per H.H.)
Land Lost (in Acres)	142.90	1.40
<u>Compensation Received:</u>		
Cash (in Rupees)	1920850.0	18831.86
Land for Land (Acres)	-	-
Job Given (No.)	-	-

In practice there has been wide spread discrimination in the payment and fixation of compensation rates. Personal interviews and field observations and subsequent discussions with the displaced villagers have revealed that the most of

the households in the sample village of Hathiari have received the compensation for their land at the rate of Rs.12000.00 per acre only. Whereas in village Katapathar Raja Saheb Jagat Samsher Jang Bahadur Rana, one of the zamindars and influential person of the area has got compensation at the rate of Rs.93000.00 per acre. Some more villagers from other sample villages have got cash compensation for their acquired land of very good quality only at the rate of Rs.27000 per acre. The most of the displaced households of Lakhwar village could get relatively better rate of compensation for their acquired land because the local member of legislative assembly belongs to this village. Thus, in majority of the cases rates were very low and in some cases discrimination was found in practice.

More than 30 per cent households reported that they knew about the general prevailing rates of the compensation for acquired land by the project. About 6 per cent households have reported that compensation for the acquired land in their area ranged from Rs.7000 to Rs.12000 per acre. Other 15 per cent households informed the rates between Rs.12000 to Rs.25000 per acre. And remaining 10 per cent had compensation rate in their area which ranged from Rs.25000 to Rs.35000 per acre.

The most of the sample households held the opinion that compensation they received was not adequate only 3.92 per

cent found it adequate (Table 3.14). Out of total sample households, 57.84 per cent expected compensation more than four times and 20.59 per cent households wanted compensation rate four times of the prevailing rate. As many as 10.79 per cent households were expecting three times the amount. Remaining 6.86 per cent households wanted double the amount as compared to present rate.

Table 3.14 : Opinion About Compensation

Opinion	No. of H.H.	Percentage	
Do you consider your compensation adequate	No	98	96.08
	Yes	4	3.92
<u>If No, How much would you have expected?</u>			
Double the Amount	7	6.86	
Three times the Amount	11	10.78	
Four times the amount	21	20.59	
More than four times	59	57.84	

All the sample households have given five different reasons in favour of higher compensation rates for their respective lands. More than 89 per cent wanted higher compensation rate because of higher fertility rate of their land. They argued that the compensation rates have not been

fixed properly taking into consideration the fertility of the land. Some of the households (22.54 per cent) argued that dependency on their acquired land was of the higher order. Considering higher dependency on their land they should be paid higher rates. As many as 66.66 per cent households held the view that they can not purchase equal measure of land from the money received as compensation for their land.

Table 3.15 : Reason for Higher Compensation

Reason for Higher Compensation	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total No. of Resp- onses
Land was fertile	91 (89.22)	-	-	91 (35.69)
Too many dependents on land	4 (3.92)	18 (17.64)	1 (0.98)	23 (9.02)
Unable to purchase equal measure of land	1 (0.98)	62 (60.78)	5 (4.90)	68 (26.67)
Does not replace income	2 (1.96)	15 (14.71)	53 (51.96)	70 (27.45)
Any Other	-	1 (0.98)	2 (1.96)	3 (1.18)
Total Responses	98 (96.07)	96 (94.12)	61 (59.80)	255 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Thus, the compensation moneys should at least be sufficient to purchase equal measure of land. The highest number of sample households (68.62 per cent) argued that the income received as compensation did not replace their earlier income level. Considering this they should be given higher amount of compensation for their acquired land. About 3 per cent of the respondents given some other reasons for higher compensation rate.

Table 3.16 : Reasons for Non-Payment of Full Amount

Reasons for Non-Payment of full amount	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Non-payment of Full Amount	9	8.82
<u>Reason for Non-Payment of Full Amount</u>		
Had to bribe officials	-	-
Had to bribe middlemen	1	0.98
Pending with Project	-	-
Pending in court	1	0.98
Any Other	7	6.86

In favour of increasing compensation rate 255 responses were received from the sample households. Some 27.45

responses related to the replacement of earlier income level. Another 26.67 per cent argued for getting compensation sufficient to purchase equal measure of land. While 35.69 per cent respondents wanted compensation according to the land fertility. Remaining more than 10 per cent given miscellaneous other arguments, including level of dependency on land, for higher rates of compensation.

The enquiry further revealed that what ever amount was to be received as compensation for acquired land that was not paid in full to 8.82 per cent of the sample households in the Lakhwar Vyasi project. Out of these 9 households one could not bribe the officials and middlemen. Another one household could not get full amount because his case was pending in the court. Remaining 7 persons given other miscellaneous reasons for non-payment of full compensation amount.

As stated earlier one of the total sample households had to pay bribes to the officials for compensation (Table 3.17). It was further reported by the person concerned that he paid the amount to State Land Acquisition Officer (SLAO). He paid a sum of Rs.2400/- as bribe to get his compensation. This money was taken as fixed commission or the cut from the total assessed compensation.

Table 3.17 : Payment of Bribes for Compensation

Payment of Bribes for Compensation	No.of H.H.	Percen- tage	Amount (Rs.)	Percen- tage
<u>Did you pay bribes to officials for Compensation :</u>				
Yes	1	0.98		
No	98	96.08		
N.A.	3	2.94		
<u>If Yes, to Whom?</u>				
SLAO	1	100.00	2400.00	100.00
BDO	-	-	-	-
Project Authorities	-	-	-	-
Bank officials	-	-	-	-
UPSIDC Officials	-	-	-	-
Total	1	100.00	2400.00	100.00

The utilisation pattern of compensation amount is depicted through Table 3.18. According to this more than 44 per cent of the sample households have used compensation amount on food items. A total of 39.22 per cent have bought household articles from the amount received as compensation. Some 38.24 per cent have also gone in for purchasing consumer goods from this amount. Of the total sample households

33.33 per cent have spent this amount for livestock purchase and 24.51 per cent for house building. As many as 29.42 per cent households have spent valuable compensation money on social functions. Around 14 per cent have also purchased land from the compensation money. At the same time less than one per cent households spent this amount on the purchase of ornaments. Out of total expenditure heads of the compensation amount listed in Table 3.18, expenditure on - land purchase, house building, livestock purchase and expenditure for starting business - may be considered reasonable in terms of expenditure of compensation money. But the share of these on total expenditure was found to be quite low in sample households.

Out of total 241 responses relating to utilisation of compensation money, only 30.29 per cent responses have shown reasonable utilisation of compensation money. Rest of the 69.71 per cent responses showed that the expenditure of compensation money was not utilised properly rather it was spent for wasteful purposes. The items of reasonable expenditures included - purchase of livestock, house building and land purchase. Only 5.81 per cent responses were relating to land purchase, 10.37 per cent responses showed expenses for house building and 14.11 per cent responses indicated expenditure for livestock purchase.

Table 3.18 : Utilization of Compensation Amount

Utilisation of Compensation Amount	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Land Purchase	14 (13.73)	-	-	14 (5.81)
Household Articles	39 (38.24)	1 (0.98)	-	40 (16.60)
Consumer Goods	14 (13.73)	25 (24.51)	-	39 (16.18)
Livestock Purchase	24 (23.53)	10 (9.80)	-	34 (14.11)
On Food	5 (4.90)	18 (17.65)	22 (21.57)	45 (18.67)
House Building	3 (2.94)	16 (15.69)	6 (5.88)	25 (10.37)
Social Function	-	16 (15.69)	14 (13.73)	30 (12.45)
Ornaments	-	1 (0.98)	-	1 (0.41)
Started Business	-	-	-	-
Any Other	1 (0.98)	4 (3.92)	8 (7.84)	13 (5.39)
Total	100 (98.04)	91 (89.22)	50 (49.02)	241 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

In the light of the wasteful expenditure of the compensation money by the sample households it becomes important to know that who has taken decision for such expenditure at the household level. Table 3.19 indicates that in more than 99 per cent households decision regarding items of expenditure was taken by the head of the households. Only in one family husband and wife both have taken decision regarding expenditure items to be incurred from compensation money.

Table 3.19 : Decision About Spendings

Decision Taken for Spending the Compensation Money by	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Self (Head of Household)	101	99.02
Self and Wife	1	0.98
Wife	-	-
Self Father	-	-
Self Mother	-	-
Total	102	100.00

Out of the total 102 sample households 52.94 per cent have lodged complains against distributed amount of compensation. Total 48 households (constituting 47.06 per

cent of sample households) have different type of complains. Among these 28.43 per cent complains were relating to the demand for higher compensation rate. Other 11.76 per cent households demanded compensation at par with compensation rate existed in Tehri. About 2 per cent households had demanded compensation at par with the rate existed in Lakhwar Village. Remaining 4.10 per cent households have challenged existing compensation procedure and claimed that they should also get compensation for their trees and houses which were also acquired in the process of displacement.

Table 3.20 : Outcome of Complaints

Outcome of Complaints	No. of H.H.	Percentage
No responses	20	19.61
Bribe demanded	-	-
Contract job got	-	-
Court Case	24	23.53
Permanent Job	-	-
Compensation Increased	-	-
Any Other	4	3.92
Not complained	54	52.94
Total	102	100.00

There has not been any significant outcome of these complaints (Table 3.20). For 19.61 per cent complains there was no response from project authorities. Other 23.53 per cent complains have resulted in court cases. And remaining 3.92 per cent complaints were treated in different ways by the project authorities which misled the displaced families.

The maximum number of complaints were to be resolved through court cases. But the process of existing legal solution in such matters is so time taking and uncertain that displaced are hardly in a position to get relief.

3.6 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

Since Lakhwar Vyasi Hydro-Power Generation Project has acquired only agricultural land, forest land and usar land in the sample area. There has not been any displacement in terms of relocation of housing. Hence, project authorities have not made any relocation plan for sample villages.

The displaced population have lost their forest land, agricultural land and other allied agricultural properties in the project. Thus, the most of them are economically displaced with the inception of the project. There has not been any specific plan formulation in the area by the government or the project management for the economic

resettlement of the project affected population. Only cash compensation has been provided to the displaced population by the concerned authorities in the area. The kind of approach towards distribution of compensation amount was adopted has already been discussed in length. Thus the resettlement and rehabilitation programme under this project in the area has been so far insufficient and incomplete.

In fact there was no resettlement and rehabilitation plan in the area. The population suffered from economic insecurity. In the absence of any comprehensive programme most of them found to be craving for the compensation method like land for land. But no such scheme could be launched in view of limited land resource. Other possible ways for the relief of displaced population may be implemented but the concerned departments and project authorities were found to be reluctant in this regard. Local leadership is either incapable or not taking much interest in this issue because of their wasted interests.

3.7 IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT

This part of analysis is devoted to observe the impact of displacement in terms of availability of infrastructure,

housing facilities, quality of amenities and job opportunities to project affected population after economic resettlement.

Table 3.21 shows the availability of amenities before and after displacement in the sample households of the project area. Information presented here reveal that availability of amenities like pucca house, electricity, drinking water and toilets has increased after displacement. The number of households having kutcha house and jhopries/huts have also gone down. There has not been much change in the availability of job opportunities in the area. Households having pucca house were only 7.84 per cent before displacement, their number has gone up by 16.67 per cent after displacement. The number of households having semi-pucca houses has also gone up from 11.76 to 33.33 per cent during this period. The number of kutcha houses has gone down from 66.67 per cent to 48.04 per cent after displacement. The availability of electricity has also increased to 50 per cent households from 17.65 per cent after displacement. The toilet facilities which were available to only 0.98 per cent households, have become available to 13.73 per cent households. The drinking water facilities is now available to 58.82 per cent households. This was availed by only 26.47 per cent households before displacement.

Table 3.21 : Availability of Amenities Before and After Displacement

Availability of Amenities	Before Dis- placement	After Dis- placement
Pucca House	8 (7.84)	17 (16.67)
Semi-Pucca House	12 (11.76)	34 (33.33)
Kutcha House	68 (66.67)	49 (48.04)
Jopri/Hut	20 (19.61)	17 (16.67)
Electricity	18 (17.65)	51 (50.00)
Toilets	1 (0.98)	14 (13.73)
Drinking Water	27 (26.47)	60 (58.82)
Water for Irrigation	14 (13.73)	12 (11.76)
Employment	1 (0.98)	2 (1.96)

Note : Figures in parantheses show percentages of households in sample.

But most of these amenities have become available to sample households in normal course of development, not mainly because of initiation of project work and subsequent displacement. The house building is the only area where impact of displacement has played important role in the development.

The picture relating to the quality of amenities in the area is shown through Table 3.22. The infrastructural facilities like roads and schools in the area are found to be improved by 49.02 per cent and 40.20 per cent households after displacement respectively. The employment situation has worsen according to 16.67 per cent households and it is found to be improved only by 1.96 per cent households. On the whole the quality of employment has deteriorated over time. The drinking water facility has improved over the time according to 30.39 per cent households of the sample area. But the availability of irrigation water has gone down as per opinion of 14.71 per cent households. Only 0.98 per cent households have observed improvement in this facility. The important facilities like hygienic facilities have worsened over this period according to 21.57 per cent households only 10.78 per cent have noticed improvement in such facilities. The better availability of electricity facility is reported by 40.20 per cent of the sample households. Only 2.94 per cent households have found deterioration in this amenity. The quality of housing has also improved after displacement according to 40.20 per cent households. At the same time 1.96 per cent have claimed that it has worsened over the period. Thus, there has been an overall improvement in the quality of these basic amenities in the sample area. But at the same time it is also observed that the contribution of project management in this regard was of minimum order.

Table 3.22 : Quality of Amenities Before and After Displacement

Quality of Amenities	Better than in the past	Worse than in the past	Same as in the past	Not resp- onded	Total Respo- nses
House	41 (40.20)	2 (1.96)	59 (57.84)	-	102
Electricity	41 (40.20)	3 (2.94)	56 (54.90)	2 (1.96)	100
Hygienic Facilities	11 (10.78)	22 (21.57)	66 (64.71)	3 (2.94)	99
Drinking water	31 (30.39)	5 (4.90)	66 (64.71)	-	102
Water for Irrigation	1 (0.98)	15 (14.71)	72 (70.59)	14 (13.73)	88
Employment	2 (1.96)	17 (16.67)	50 (49.02)	33 (32.35)	69
Roads	50 (49.02)	11 (10.78)	36 (35.29)	5 (4.90)	97
School	41 (40.20)	11 (10.78)	44 (43.14)	6 (5.88)	96
Burial/Cremation	-	32 (31.37)	60 (58.82)	10 (9.80)	92
Meeting Place	2 (1.96)	14 (13.73)	61 (59.80)	25 (24.51)	77
Forests/CPRS	-	30 (29.41)	58 (56.86)	14 (13.73)	88

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

The impact of displacement in terms of joblessness in the sample area was found to be significant, but no one among family members of displaced households was provided any job by the project. As a common practice in the hill region most of the households have at least one person from their household in armed forces. Because of this factor impact of unemployment after displacement was not very much visible in the sample area. The phenomenon of underemployment was very much prevailing in the sample area.

3.8 HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

One of the important impacts of displacement is the changes in the health of the affected population and in the environment where these displaced people are residing. It is expected that the project authorities and other concerned departments will take precautions that negative impact in this respect are checked and efforts for some positive changes are made.

Table 3.23 relating to incidence of diseases in sample households after displacement shows the opinion of sample households on the incidence of diseases like fever, malaria, dysentery, diarrhoea, T.B., asthma, and skin diseases on separate population groups including infants, boys, girls,

Table 3.23 : Incidence of Diseases in Households
Before and After Displacement

Households	Diseases					
	Fever	Malaria	Dysentery/ Diarrhoea	T.B.	Asthma	Skin Di- seases
<u>Infants</u>						
Increase	22 (21.57)	15 (14.71)	36 (35.29)	10 (9.80)	9 (8.82)	8 (7.84)
Decrease	17 (16.67)	41 (40.20)	16 (15.69)	17 (16.67)	17 (16.67)	15 (14.71)
Same as Before	53 (51.96)	28 (27.45)	39 (38.24)	31 (30.39)	30 (29.41)	29 (28.43)
Total	92 (90.20)	84 (82.35)	91 (89.22)	58 (56.86)	56 (54.90)	52 (50.98)
<u>Boys</u>						
Increase	26 (25.49)	15 (14.71)	42 (41.18)	9 (8.82)	9 (8.82)	8 (7.84)
Decrease	17 (16.67)	47 (46.08)	16 (15.69)	18 (17.65)	18 (17.65)	16 (15.69)
Same as Before	57 (55.88)	28 (27.45)	41 (40.20)	31 (30.39)	30 (29.41)	29 (28.43)
Total	100 (98.04)	90 (88.24)	99 (29.06)	58 (56.86)	57 (55.88)	53 (51.96)
<u>Girls</u>						
Increase	26 (25.49)	15 (14.71)	42 (41.18)	9 (8.82)	9 (8.82)	9 (8.82)
Decrease	17 (16.67)	47 (46.08)	16 (15.69)	18 (17.65)	18 (17.65)	16 (15.69)
Same as Before	57 (55.88)	28 (27.45)	41 (40.20)	31 (30.39)	30 (29.41)	28 (27.45)
Total	100 (98.04)	90 (88.24)	99 (97.06)	58 (56.86)	57 (55.88)	49 (48.04)

Table (contd...)

Households	Diseases					
	Fever	Malaria	Dysentery/ Diarrhoea	T.B.	Asthma	Skin Di- seases
<u>Men</u>						
Increase	21 (20.59)	15 (14.71)	32 (31.37)	15 (14.71)	11 (10.78)	9 (8.82)
Decrease	19 (18.63)	49 (48.04)	19 (18.63)	27 (26.47)	26 (25.49)	17 (16.67)
Same as Before	60 (58.82)	28 (27.45)	47 (46.08)	33 (32.35)	36 (35.29)	30 (29.41)
Total	100 (98.04)	92 (90.20)	98 (96.08)	75 (73.53)	73 (71.57)	56 (54.90)
<u>Women</u>						
Increase	21 (20.59)	15 (14.71)	32 (31.37)	13 (12.75)	11 (10.78)	9 (8.82)
Decrease	19 (18.63)	49 (48.04)	19 (18.63)	27 (26.47)	28 (27.45)	17 (16.67)
Same as Before	60 (58.82)	28 (27.45)	47 (46.08)	35 (34.31)	34 (33.33)	30 (29.41)
Total	100 (98.04)	92 (90.20)	98 (96.08)	75 (73.53)	43 (42.16)	56 (54.90)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

men and women. In case of disease like fever, it is found that its incidence over different groups of sample population has increased after displacement. Out of total sample households 22.57 per cent have reported that fever cases

among infants have increased and only 16.67 per cent have told that such cases among infants have decreased. Thus the majority of households have held the opinion that cases of fever have gone up among infants after displacement. In case of boys also 25.49 per cent have reported increasing and only 16.67 per cent households found reducing trend in cases of fever. The same opinion was held by sample households regarding incidence of fever on the girls after displacement. For men and women also, as per Table 3.23, the majority of households have found increased cases of fever after displacement.

The incidence of malaria is found to be on the decrease in all cases including infants, boys, girls, males as well as females according to the majority of sample households. Unlike the case of malaria, the incidence of dysentery and diarrhoea has been on the increase after displacement among infants, boys, girls, men and women according to majority of sample population. The reason may be deteriorating sanitary conditions in the sample area after displacement.

The incidence of other bacterial disease like T.B., allergic disease like asthma and infectious diseases like skin diseases among separate groups tends to reduce after displacement in the sample area.

It is well known that the most of the diseases are water born in nature. Thus the use of safe drinking water is the first pre-condition for a healthy family and society. Table 3.24 relating to source of drinking water before the project initiation shows that only 1.96 per cent households have used tap and only 2.94 per cent have used handpump as a source of drinking water. Six families of the sample households (constituting 5.88 per cent of total households) have used river as single source of drinking water. Use of Nadi/Nallah as a source of drinking water was also used by 6.86 per cent households in the sample area. River and stream as combined source of drinking water was also used by 13.73 per cent households. The most of the sample population (68.63 per cent) have used stream as biggest source of drinking water in the sample area before launching of the project. Thus, the information relating to source of drinking water during pre-project period indicates that only about 5 per cent households used safe drinking water sources and remaining 95 per cent were consuming polluted water. About 7 per cent households were even using water from Nadi/Nallah as drinking water.

Table 3.24 : Source of Drinking Water Before the Project

Source of Drinking Water	No. of HH	Percentage
Hand Pump	3	2.94
Tap Water Supply	2	1.96
River	6	5.88
River/Stream	14	13.73
Stream	70	68.63
Nadi/Nallah	7	6.86
Total	102	100.00

After displacement the sources of drinking water used by the sample households have undergone drastic changes. Table 3.24 indicates that 26.47 per cent households use only tap water as drinking water. Handpump has also been used by 1.96 per cent households. But even after displacement 2.94 per cent households used river as a single source of drinking water. About 9 per cent families used river and stream both as source for drinking water. The most commonly used source of drinking water by 53.92 per cent households is still found to be stream in the sample area. The dam has also been used as source of drinking water by 2.94 per cent households. The

use of Nadi/Nallah as source of drinking water has declined but still 2.94 per cent families are found to be using the same as source of drinking water. Thus, the inference may be drawn that only 28.43 per cent households of the sample area have used safe source of drinking water after displacement. The safe drinking water sources are needed to be adopted by every family in the area to have healthy population free from all diseases.

Table 3.25 : Source of Drinking Water After Displacement

Source of Drinking Water	No. of HH	Percentage
Hand Pump	2	1.96
Tap Water Supply	27	26.47
River	3	2.94
River/Stream	9	8.83
Stream	55	53.92
Dam	3	2.94
Nadi/Nallah	3	2.94
Total	102	100.00

Regarding environmental pollution after displacement the problems of air pollution and noise pollution in the sample area were discussed with the affected households. The level of air pollution and cleanliness was reported to be same as before by 78.44 per cent households. But 10.78 per cent households also reported that there has been more dust and

Table 3.26 : Do you Find the Air Cleaner or More Polluted than in the Past

Pollution	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Cleaner	1	0.98
More Dust/smoke particles	11	10.78
Same as Before	80	78.43
N.A. (Do not know)	10	9.80
Total	102	100.00

smoke particles in the air after displacement. Only 0.98 per cent found air cleaner after displacement. About 10 per cent of the total respondents did not reply on this problem (Table 3.26). The noise pollution has been found to be increasing only by 10 per cent households. About 54 per cent have not observed increment in noise pollution after displacement. More than 36 per cent households did not reply on this

problem (Table 3.27). Occasional blasts or other loud noises around the villages have been reported by only 1.96 per cent households after the displacement. About 57 per cent households did not found such noise pollution in the area during the later period (Table 3.28). However, 41.18 per

Table 3.27 : Do You Find a Perceptible Increase in Noise Pollution

Pollution	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Yes	10	9.80
No	55	53.92
N.A./N.P.	37	36.27
Total	102	100.00

Table 3.28 : Are You Affected by Occasional Blasts or Other Loud Noise Around Your Village

Pollution	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Yes	2	1.96
No	58	56.86
N.A./N.P.	42	41.18
Total	102	100.00

cent households did not respond to this problem. The vibrations in the houses because of occasional blasts was reported only by one household, which is located near the site of a tunnel. But there are no blasts now, the construction work of the tunnel has been completed long back (Table 3.29).

Table 3.29 : If Yes, Do You Feel Vibrations in Your House?

Vibration	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Yes	1	0.98
No	1	0.98
N.A./N.P.	100	98.04
Total	102	100.00

3.9 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IMPACT

Many social and cultural changes have taken place after displacement in the project area of Dehradun district. The cutting of forests is reported by 50 per cent of the sample households. Local inhabitants particularly youngsters have reduced wearing traditional dresses and shown their liking for new and fashionable clothes after displacement in the area. About 55 per cent households have observed this

Table 3.30 : Cultural Changes After Displacement

Cultural Changes	No. of Households and Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Cutting Forests	51 (50.00)	-	-	51 (17.41)
New and Fashionable cloths	44 (43.14)	12 (11.76)	-	56 (19.11)
Different Food	2 (1.96)	26 (25.49)	2 (1.96)	30 (10.24)
Drunken Behaviour	5 (4.90)	46 (45.10)	6 (5.88)	57 (19.45)
More Wife Beating	-	-	1 (0.98)	1 (0.34)
More Gambling	-	7 (6.86)	37 (36.27)	44 (15.02)
Lack of Religious Practice	-	7 (6.86)	10 (9.80)	17 (5.80)
Lack of Respect to Mothertongue	-	1 (0.98)	1 (0.96)	2 (0.68)
Use of Cinema Songs on Social Functions	-	3 (2.94)	32 (31.37)	35 (11.95)
Total	102 (100.00)	102 (100.00)	89 (87.25)	293 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

changes (Table 3.30). The food habits of the local residents have also undergone some changes according to 29.41 per cent of the sample households. More than 50 per cent of the sample households have observed more drunken behaviour in the villages after displacement. However, the cases of wife beating are found to be negligible. But more than 43 per cent households reported that social evil like gambling has been on the increase after displacement in the area.

The social functions and festivals in the area are also affected owing to cultural change. Instead of local songs and traditional rituals the use of cinema songs during social functions and festivals has become common practice according to 35 per cent of sample households. More than 16 per cent population have observed that there has been marked decline in religious practices in the area after displacement. Local people now prefer to devote more time in leisure activities and enjoyments than in religious practices.

The status of women holds special importance in any social set up and culture. Their difficulties or conveniences also matter much at the household level. The job opportunities to female indicate level of social development in an area.

In the sample area of the project women faced many problems after displacement. Table 3.31 shows that according

Table 3.31 : Problems Faced by Women After Displacement

Problems of Women	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
No job outside home	7 (6.86)	-	-	7 (2.48)
Difficult to get Firewood	81 (79.41)	6 (5.88)	-	87 (30.85)
Difficult to get Drinking Water	1 (0.98)	26 (25.49)	4 (3.92)	31 (10.99)
Less Food compared to others in family	3 (2.94)	16 (15.69)	2 (1.96)	21 (7.45)
Lack of Hygienic Facilities	7 (6.86)	19 (18.63)	34 (33.33)	60 (21.28)
Jobs gets only unskill and daily wage	-	4 (3.92)	-	4 (1.42)
Disparity in Wages	2 (1.96)	22 (21.57)	13 (12.75)	37 (13.12)
Increase in Atrocities	1 (0.98)	8 (7.84)	26 (25.49)	35 (12.41)
Total	102 (100.00)	101 (99.02)	79 (77.45)	282 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

to 6.86 per cent households in the new set up job opportunities could not be generated for women. The cutting of forest and lesser opportunities of work inside home for women demands for opportunities for women outside home. More than 85 per cent households reported that it has become very difficult for women to collect firewood in view of cutting of forests after displacement. Women from about 30 per cent household also expressed that it has become difficult to collect drinking water after displacement. Around 20 per cent households revealed that displacement has led them to face hardship due to reduction in the sources of livelihood. This has resulted in lesser food availability to women as compared to other members of households. The displacement has created such situation that hygienic facilities particularly for women are lacking according to 58.82 per cent households. About 4 per cent households told that displacement compelled some women belonging to the poor households for working as unskilled labourers and also as daily wage earners. According to 36.28 per cent households women are discriminated against men even in unskilled jobs and in daily wages. They are given for lower wages and other facilities than their male counterparts in the sample area. Apart from these problems relating to women, 34.31 per cent households realised that there has been an increase in the atrocities over women after displacement in the area.

Out of the eight listed problems of women, the maximum (30.85 per cent) responses of the sample households are related to difficulties in getting firewood. As may as 21.28 per cent responses related to lack of hygienic facilities for women after displacement. The problems of disparity in wages and increase in atrocities were reported by 13.12 per cent and 12.41 per cent respondents respectively.

More than 30 per cent households have admitted that women are capable of doing equal amount of work and skilled job also, but they are discriminated. They got lesser job opportunities because of their weak position in the society for being women (Table 3.32). But at the same time 58.86 per cent households held the view that women are neither intelligent nor interested in getting and going for job outside home. About 61 per cent households expressed that women are not getting job outside home because most of them are not educated and also not trained to do skilled jobs. Some other households (56 per cent) further expressed that they are not capable of doing skilled jobs. The womenfolk, belonging to more than 38 per cent households demanded job and said that they needed jobs outside home. If the opportunity is provided they will prove their capability of handling these jobs.

Despite all demands and claims the maximum number of responses (25.10 per cent) found women not educated and trained and 23.08 per cent responses indicated that they are not capable of doing skilled job. As many as 23.48 per cent responses concluded that neither they are intelligent nor interested for working outside home. Only 12.55 per cent responses admitted that women are capable in this respect but they are always discriminated. Lastly 15.79 per cent responses demanded job for women in the sample area.

Table 3.32 : Reaction About Women (Remain at Home or Get Only Very Low Paid Jobs)

Responses	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Women not Intelligent/ Not Interested	58 (56.86)	-	-	58 (23.48)
Women Not Educated/Trained	7 (6.86)	55 (53.92)	-	62 (25.10)
Not Capable of doing skilled jobs	-	7 (6.86)	50 (49.02)	57 (23.08)
Capable but Discriminated Against	30 (29.41)	1 (0.98)	-	31 (12.55)
Gave them/us any job they/we need them	7 (6.86)	29 (28.43)	3 (2.94)	39 (15.79)
Total	102 (100.00)	92 (90.20)	53 (51.96)	247 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

The impact of displacement over children falling in the age group of below 14 years is presented in Table 3.33. About 65 per cent households expressed that school going children in this age group suffered from the problem of

Table 3.33 : Impact on Children Below 14 Years

Impact on Children	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Drop Out from School	12 (11.76)	-	-	12 (5.29)
Mal-nutrition	62 (60.78)	4 (3.92)	-	66 (29.07)
No School because required to Work at Home	8 (7.84)	30 (29.41)	2 (1.96)	40 (17.62)
No School in the new Place	-	3 (2.94)	-	3 (1.32)
School of poor quality	5 (4.90)	13 (12.75)	9 (8.82)	27 (11.89)
Fall ill quite often	1 (0.98)	30 (29.41)	9 (8.82)	40 (17.62)
Not enough food	-	-	1 (0.98)	1 (0.44)
Attracted by Anti- Social Elements	2 (1.96)	2 (1.96)	34 (33.33)	38 (16.74)
Total	90 (88.23)	82 (80.39)	55 (53.92)	227 (100.0)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

malnutrition after displacement. Only 11.76 per cent have reported drop-out from school after displacement. But around 39 per cent households said that their children in the age group are not going to school because they are required to work at home due to economic hardship after displacement. About 3 per cent households are not sending their children to school because schools locations have changed after displacement. At the same time 26 per cent households have found schools in the area of poor quality. About 40 per cent households have reported that their children below 14 years age fallen ill quite often after displacement in the area. As many as 37.33 per cent households found that their children have attracted towards anti-social elements after displacement.

The problem of malnutrition in children has been reported through maximum number of responses in sample households. Other majority of responses were related to household work burden, frequent illness and attraction towards anti-social elements.

3.10 OVERALL EVALUATION OF REHABILITATION OFFICIALS AND SUGGESTIONS

The evaluation of rehabilitation and project officials' functioning is done with the help of responses given by the

family members and heads of sample households. The evaluation presents respondents perspective.

Table 3.34 : The Most Positive Points of the Project

Positive Points	No. of Households & Percentage		
	Ist Re- sponse	Ind Res- sponse	Total
No Positive Point	84 (82.35)	-	84 (80.00)
Better Irrigation Facilities	3 (2.94)	-	3 (2.86)
Better Life Style City life	1 (0.98)	-	1 (0.95)
Facility of Electricity Available Now	-	1 (0.98)	1 (0.95)
Overall Development Village has town place	1 (0.98)	-	1 (0.95)
Roads are developed/ Better passages	7 (6.86)	2 (1.96)	9 (8.57)
Better employment opportunity	5 (4.90)	-	5 (4.76)
Villagers affected badly	1 (0.98)	-	1 (0.95)
Total	102 (100.00)	3 (2.94)	105 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

The question relating to most positive points of the project has been answered by the project affected sample households (Table 3.34). Of the total 105 responses, 80 per cent found no positive point in the project. As many as 8.57 per cent responses found that roads were developed and passages were improved after displacement. Less than five per cent responses found better employment opportunities after displacement. Remaining 7 per cent responses included positive points - better life-style, better electricity facility and development of village as town place. Some households also found that villagers have been affected adversely.

Out of 102 sample households 98 (96.08 per cent) have expressed their complaints against the process of displacement and resettlement (Table 3.35).

Table 3.35 : Complaints About the Process of Displacement and Resettlement

Opinion About Displacement/ Resettlement	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Yes	98	96.08
No	4	3.92
Total	102	100.00

More than 94 per cent households complained that compensation given for land acquisition was inadequate (Table 3.36). At the same time about 10 per cent of the sample households expressed that the land they possess after displacement is not sufficient to meet their needs. About 40 per cent households have complained that facilities like water, health (medical) and electricity have not been provided properly after displacement in the sample area. Other facilities like schools, community centres and place of worship have also not been planned properly after displacement according to 31 per cent households. About 6 per cent felt that the new plan after displacement did not consider the availability of common property resources (CPR) for affected households/population.

Out of total 196 complaints from the households 48.98 per cent related to inadequate compensation amount. Remaining 20.92 per cent and 20.41 per cent related to public utilities and infrastructural facilities respectively. Some more complains related to lack of CPR and inadequate agricultural land.

The non-seriousness of the project officials towards solving the problems of affected population has lowered the public opinion about the problems of displacement and resettlement.

Table 3.36 : Complains About the Process of Displacement and Resettlement

Complaints	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Land Inadequate	95 (93.14)	1 (0.98)	-	96 (48.98)
Compensation Inadequate	3 (2.94)	6 (5.88)	1 (0.98)	10 (5.10)
Land Infertile & No Irrigation	-	-	-	-
House Poor & Too Small	-	-	-	-
CPR/NWFP Not Available	-	6 (5.88)	-	6 (3.06)
Lack of Water/Medical/ Electricity Facilities	-	38 (37.25)	2 (1.96)	40 (20.41)
Lack of School/Community Centre/Place of Worship	-	11 (10.78)	30 (29.41)	41 (20.92)
Jobs Not enough, Not satisfied with the work	-	2 (1.96)	1 (0.98)	3 (1.53)
Total	98 (96.08)	64 (62.75)	34 (33.33)	196 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

According to Table 3.37 more than 85 per cent affected households found project officials unhelpful in the sample area. Another 8.82 per cent households observed that the

project officials were indifferent towards listening or solving the problems of the project affected population. Only 5.88 per cent of the remaining sample households have reported that the approach of project officials was helpful and positive.

Table 3.37 : The Attitude of the Project Authorities

Attitude of Project Authorities	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Condescending	-	-
Indifferent	9	8.83
Helpful	6	5.88
Unhelpful	87	85.29
Total	102	100.00

Some more information provided by the respondent households revealed that compensation at the increased rate is yet to be paid by the concerned authorities/departments (Table 3.38). About 16 per cent households have demanded compensation for trees and other assets located in agricultural land. This demand is still pending. More than 10 per cent households have complained that they are bound to

use acquired agricultural land in the absence of alternate job opportunities. They should be permitted for the some in view of no project work for last so many years and unused land under the project.

Table 3.38 : Other Information on the Respondent or the Project

Information on the Respondent	No. of H.H.	Percentage
No specific information	42	41.18
Compensation at increased rate is not paid	15	14.71
Agitation by High Compensation rate	1	0.98
Demand of compensation for trees grow and other assets in agricultural land	16	15.69
Problems in cultivation due to garbage	3	2.94
Cultivation on Agricultural Land	11	10.78
Full payment is to be still paid	5	4.90
Job has not being provided in the development project	5	4.90
Compensation rate should be at par with Tehri	4	3.92
Total	102	100.00

About three per cent households faced the problem due to accumulation of garbage at their agricultural land. The garbage has been thrown out from project work and creating problems in cultivation. The authorities are reluctant to solve such problems. As many as 5 per cent households have complained that full payment of compensation is yet to be made. Some 5 per cent households have demanded job in the project and 3.92 per cent household argued that the compensation rate should be fixed at par with the Tehri Dam Project in Lakhwar Vyasi Project.

The sample households of the project area have given 99 suggestions. The main suggestions related to the provision of employment in the project, land for land, compensation rates comparable with the Tehri Dam Project and increased rates of compensation (Table 3.39). They also suggested that concerned household should be consulted for fixing up compensation.

These suggestions are important from the point of view of the local population. But their implementation depends upon availability of job opportunities in the project, availability of cultivable land in the area and existing law regarding fixation of compensation in a specific area.

Table 3.39 : Respondent's Suggestions Regarding Rehabilitation Policy

Suggestions	No. of Households & Percentage		
	Ist Re- sponse	IInd Res- sponse	Total
No Suggestion	26 (25.49)	-	26 (21.48)
Employment should be provided in concerned project	26 (25.49)	5 (4.90)	31 (25.62)
Rate of compensation should be increased	8 (7.84)	3 (2..94)	11 (9.09)
Compensation should be given for trees on acquired land	3 (2.94)	1 (0.98)	4 (3.31)
Instead of Compensation Land Should be given	20 (19.61)	1 (0.98)	21 (17.35)
Concerned Household should be consulted for fixing up compensation	2 (1.96)	1 (0.98)	3 (2.48)
Compensation rate should be at par with Tehri Project	14 (13.73)	4 (3.92)	18 (14.88)
Everybody should be treated equally	3 (2.94)	4 (3.92)	7 (5.79)
Total	102 (100.00)	19 (18.63)	121 (100.00)

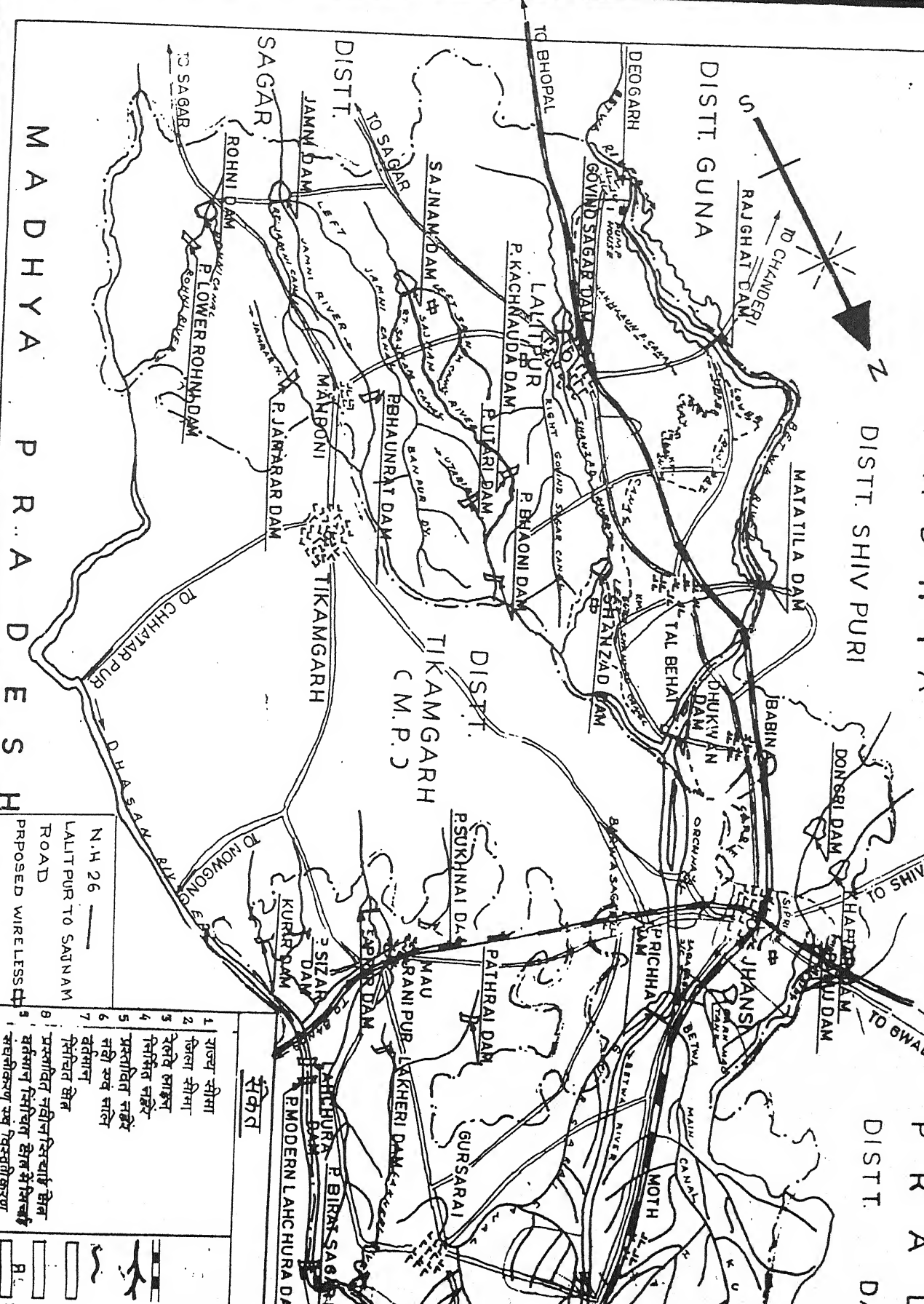
Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

2

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संकाय

1. राज्ञः शोभा
2. चिता शोभा
3. देवदे शोभा
4. निर्मित नद्वेदे
5. प्रस्तावित नद्वेदे
6. नशि स्वः नलि
7. वतमान
8. निश्चित क्षेत्र
9. प्रस्तावित नवीन निर्धार क्षेत्र
10. वतमान निर्मित क्षेत्र में निर्धार क्षेत्र
11. संघनितः स्वः विस्तृतः कारण

MADHYA PRADESH

N.H 26 —
LALITPUR TO SATNAM
ROAD

सिद्धार्थ :- ३. गोल. पु.

सो कथयता

CHAPTER IV

4.1 DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION IN AN IRRIGATION DAM PROJECT

The study on displacement and rehabilitation in this section relates to an irrigation reservoir/dam located in district Lalitpur of Uttar Pradesh. There are many dams in Lalitpur. The two oldest dams of the district are Govind Sagar (1936) and Jamni Dam (1936). There are four more dams - Rajghat, Sahjad, Sajnam and Rohini located in Lalitpur. Apart from first two the Rajghat dam is the biggest one, its construction was started in 1978 and yet to be completed. Rest of the three dams were initiated during the year 1981. Sajnam Dam is found to be the most suited one from the view point of displacement and rehabilitation study.

The Sajnam Dam, which was constructed across river Sajnam in 1989-90 is an earthen embankment dam 4.37 kms. long and has a channel system of 10 kms. length. The channel system covers C.C.A. of 10210 ha. with irrigation potential of 6345 ha. in Rabi and 800 ha. in Kharif.

There are 10 affected villages from the construction of Sajnam Dam. Out of the total, 4 villages are found to be most severely affected. The partially affected villages are:

- (1) Singarpur
- (2) Imaliya Kalan
- (3) Jharawta
- (4) Baiwara
- (5) Sandwara, and
- (6) Khairai

These six villages were considered to be less affected because their agricultural land and other assets were acquired under reservoir project either for dam/reservoir or for canal construction. These villages as such were not inundated in the reservoir.

The most severely affected villages are presented in Table 4.1. These villages were fully inundated in the reservoir. The location of these were shifted to other nearest place.

The total acquired area of the severely affected villages was 2672 acres. These villages consisted of 471 affected households. The total acquired land under the Sajnam project is approximately 6000 acres. Thus, the severely affected four villages constitute 44.53 per cent of the total acquired area under the project.

The Sajnam is considered to be a useful project which is fulfilling the irrigation needs of farmers in a water scarce

Table 4.1 : Most Severely Affected Villages of Sajnam Dam

Name of the Village	Acquired Land (Acres)	Affected Households
Bagauni	1269	157
Bargana	137	83
Kalothra	972	135
Kalrou	294	96
Total	2672	471

region like Bundelkhand. There has been a significant enhancement in the yield rate and crop production through irrigation canal system of Sajnam Dam. In the absence of irrigation water availability in the area only Rabi crop was cultivated. With the availability of irrigation facility in the catchment area the cultivation of more than one crop has become possible. In the light of these gains it is also expected that the project is generating income through collection of revenue for providing irrigation facilities to farmers.

It is to be studied here whether this process has taken care of affected population properly, or most of the benefits

have reached done at the cost of affected households. What are the employment opportunities and economic engagement provided to displaced households under the project? What kind of treatment is given to them towards solving their problems related to displacement? Whether environmental, social and cultural conditions after displacement are suited to affected population? These are some pertinent questions which are attached with the process of displacement and resettlement. In the ensuing part of this section, these issues will be analysed with the help of primary data and other informations collected from the project area.

4.2 DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF AFFECTED POPULATION

The sample for study of displacement of rehabilitation under Sajnam Dam Project consists of four villages coming under two development blocks of district Lalitpur in Uttar Pradesh. The villages of Bagauni and Bargana have been taken from Madwara block. Other two villages namely Kalothra and Kalrau all from block Birdha of district Lalitpur. These four villages are known to be the most affected villages from Sajnam Dam Project in terms of displacement.

Out of 160 households of the sample, 51.25 per cent are from Madawara block and remaining 48.75 per cent from Birdha

block of the sample. The number of households in sample villages varies from 18.75 per cent in Bargana village to 32.50 per cent of the total households in village Bagauni. The number of sample households in each village varied in accordance with the acquired land and number of the total households in each village.

Table 4.2 : Village and Block-wise Distribution of Households and Population

Village/ Block	No. of H.H.	% of H.H. in Total Sample H.H. in Dehra- dun	Population						Population Percentage		
			Male	Average	Female	Average	Total	Average	Male	Female	Total
				Popula- tion per HH		Popula- tion per HH		Popula- tion per HH			
1. Bagauni	52	32.50	191	3.67	168	3.23	359	6.90	53.20	46.80	34.29
2. Bargana	30	18.75	102	3.40	97	3.23	199	6.63	51.26	48.74	19.01
(a)Madawara	82	51.25	293	3.57	265	3.23	558	6.80	52.51	47.49	53.30
3. Kalothara	46	28.75	150	3.26	142	3.09	292	6.35	51.37	48.63	27.89
4. Kalrau	32	20.00	99	3.09	98	3.06	197	6.16	50.25	49.75	18.82
(b)Birdha	78	48.75	249	3.19	240	3.08	489	6.27	50.92	49.08	46.70
Lalitpur	160	100.00	542	3.39	505	3.16	1047	6.54	51.77	48.23	100.00

The total population of four sample villages turns out to be 1047. Out of total population 57.77 per cent are males and 48.23 per cent females. The proportion of female population in total is found to be highest in Kalrau village and the lowest 46.80 per cent in Bagauni. The average number of persons per household is 6.54 in the sample. The average population size per household has been highest 6.90 in Bagauni and lowest 6.16 in Kalrau. The average number of male is found lowest (3.09 per household) in Kalrau and the highest, 3.67 in Bagauni village of the sample. In case of females the highest average household size 3.23 found in both the villages Bagauni and Bargana of the Madawara block and the lowest 3.06 in Kalrau. The Madawara block has 53.30 per cent of the total sample population and remaining 46.70 per cent population belongs to Birdha block (Table 4.2).

The caste-wise distribution of sample households and population is shown in Table 4.3. Out of total 160 households, 33.75 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes and 1.25 per cent to Scheduled Tribes. Other households of backward classes (OBC) constitute 26.25 per cent of the total sample households. The proportion of households belonging to general category is only 38.75 per cent in the sample households. However, the number of households are found to be highest 62 (38.75 per cent) in 'other' category out of four categories, i.e. SC, ST, OBC and others.

The highest proportion of female population (50 per cent) belonged to Scheduled Tribes population category. The lowest 47.72 per cent have been in Scheduled Castes group.

Table 4.3 : Caste-wise Distribution of Sample Households and Population

Households/ Population	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	Other	Total
No. of H.H.	54	2	42	62	160
Percentage	33.75	1.25	26.25	38.75	100.00
Population	329	12	280	426	1047
Percentage	31.42	1.15	26.74	40.69	100.00
Male	172	6	142	222	542
Percentage	52.28	50.00	50.71	52.11	51.77
Female	157	6	138	204	505
Percentage	47.72	50.00	49.29	47.89	48.23

The age-wise classification of sample household population (Table 4.4) shows that 66.67 per cent of the sample population belongs to working age group, i.e. in the age group of 15 to 59 years. The share of child population in total turns out to be 20.82 per cent. The infant population in the sample is only 5.54 per cent. The persons

Table 4.4 : Age-wise Classification of Male, Female and Total Population in Sample Area

Age Group	Male	Per Cent	Female	Per Cent	Total	Per cent of Different Age Groups
<u>Infant</u>						
0 - 4	24	4.43	34	6.73	58	5.54
<u>Child Population</u>						
5 - 9	37	6.83	64	12.67	101	9.65
10-14	55	10.15	62	12.28	117	11.17
<u>Working Age Group</u>						
15-17	66	12.18	52	10.30	118	11.27
18-24	75	13.84	55	10.89	130	12.42
25-29	69	12.73	32	6.34	101	9.65
30-39	68	12.55	68	13.47	136	12.99
40-49	63	11.62	62	12.28	125	11.94
50-59	45	8.30	43	8.51	88	8.40
<u>Old Age</u>						
60 & Above	40	7.38	33	6.53	73	6.97
All Age Groups	542	100.00	505	100.00	1047	100.00

in the age group of 60 years and above are 6.97 per cent of the total sample population. The distribution of total population into male and female further shows that in the working age group share of males population is 71.22 per cent as compared to 62.29 per cent female in this group. However, the percentage of infant and child in male population (4.43 per cent and 16.98 per cent respectively) turns out to be lower than the females in both the groups (6.73 per cent and 24.95 per cent respectively). The number of persons in males as old age is 40 (7.38 per cent) as compared to female where they are only 33 (6.53 per cent) of the female population).

The respondents educational level in the sample area (Table 4.5) shows that there are 70 per cent households having illiterate respondents. Out of remaining 30 per cent, 13.75 per cent can only read and write. Some 5.63 per cent are educated upto primary school and 6.25 per cent are having education upto middle level. The education upto high school level has been acquired by only respondents of 3.13 per cent households. None of the respondents is found having education at the graduate or post-graduate level. However, 1.25 per cent have got technical education. It is evident from this information that educational level of respondents in Lalitpur is lower as compared to respondents in the sample areas of earlier two projects in Ghaziabad and Dehradun districts.

Table 4.5 : Respondents Level of Education in Sample Households

Educational Level	No. of HH.	Percentage
Illiterate	112	70.00
Read and Write	22	13.75
Primary	9	5.63
Middle School	10	6.25
High School	5	3.13
IA/Technical	2	1.25
Graduate	-	-
Post Graduate	-	-
A+ School	-	-
All Classes	160	100.00

4.3 ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

The sample population coming under the submerged area of the Sajnam Dam is found to be displaced owing to acquisition of land and assets under this project. This has brought significant changes in their primary and secondary occupational activities and income levels.

Table 4.6 relating to land and assets with sample households before and after displacement due to Sajnam project shows that 2390.07 acres of land which sample households owned has gone down to 896.90 acres. The availability of average land size was 14.94 acres per household was reduced to 5.61 acres per household after displacement. The number of wells has also declined from 69 to 3 in the sample area. Total number of ponds which was 43 has declined to only 3 due to acquisition of all these under

Table 4.6 : Land and Assets Before and After Being Affected by the Project

Land and Assets	Before		After	
	Total Number	Average Number	Total Number	Average Number
Land (Acres)	2390.07	14.94	896.90	5.61
No. of Wells	69	0.43	3	0.02
No. of Ponds/Tanks	43	0.27	2	0.01
Total No. of Trees	3534	22.09	919	5.74
Total No. of Cattles	453	2.83	350	2.19
Total No. of Goats/Pigs	38	0.24	24	0.15
Total No. of Poultry/Birds	-	-	-	-
Primary Annual Income (Rs.)	2409000	15056.25	96300	6018.75
Secondary Annual Income(Rs.)	-	-	23000	143.75

the project. The availability of 22.09 trees per household was reduced to only 5.74 trees per household due to launching of the project. The reduced land area and consequently agricultural activities has led to decline in the average number of cattle per household. The number of cattles which was 2.83 per household has gone down to 2.19 per household. There has also been a marginal decline in the number of goats/pigs in the sample area after displacement.

The displacement in the sample area of the Sajnam project has brought significant changes in primary occupational structure. Agriculture being main primary activity in the area. The reduction in agricultural land has reduced the engagement level of population in economic activities. Before displacement 67.36 per cent males of working age group were engaged in agriculture. This has gone down to 56.99 per cent during post displacement period. More than 49 per cent females in working age group were involved in agriculture before displacement. Only 36.26 per cent women of the working age group were engaged in agriculture in this area after displacement.

The submergence of forest area under reservoir has led to reduced area under forest which resulted in shortage of fuelwood and reduction in fuelwood collection activities.

The engagement of male and female used to be 3.87 per cent and 11.22 per cent respectively in working age of each group. Their average duration of engagement was 60 days per annum. But after displacement only 1.30 per cent males and 3.21 per cent females of working age group could engage themselves on an average for 30 days per annum in these activities due to less availability of fuelwood.

Non-availability of sufficient opportunities in these two activities has led some of the households to seek some other activities like petty business and daily wage earnings as their primary activities. In the sample area more than 1 per cent men were found engaged in petty business for 365 days after displacement. Apart from this 4.15 per cent males and 3.85 per cent females had to adopt daily wages as part of their primary activity. Their average period of engagement in this was 127 days per annum (Table 4.7).

Some more economic activities like employment outside village and working as employee within the village in some of the economically well off households has engaged 7.51 per cent males and 3.85 per cent females in the working age group before displacement. The engagement in such activities has been on an average 320 days per annum. The engagement of working population in these activities remained almost same even after displacement in the sample area.

Table 4.7 : Changes in Primary Occupational Structure

Activities	Before Displacement			After Displacement		
	Male	Female	Average No. of Days	Male	Female	Average No. of Days
Agriculture	260 (67.36)	154 (49.36)	74	220 (56.99)	110 (35.26)	72
Fuelwood Collection	15 (3.89)	35 (11.22)	60	5 (1.30)	10 (3.21)	30
NWFP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petty Business	-	-	-	7 (1.81)	-	365
Job in Project	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daily Wages	-	-	-	16 (4.15)	2 (0.64)	127
Artisan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monthly Unskilled Job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other formal job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any Other	29 (7.51)	12 (3.85)	320	30 (7.77)	8 (2.56)	317
Total No. of Male/ Female in Working Age Group	386 (100.0)	312 (100.0)		386 (100.0)	312 (100.0)	

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage

None of the persons in the sample households showed their engagement in secondary activities before displacement period (Table 4.8). But due to non-availability of income sources 7.72 per cent male and 12.82 per cent female of the working age group have opted for agricultural activity as their secondary source of income after displacement. Their average engagement period in agriculture as secondary occupation has been 60 days in a year.

Some 3.37 per cent men and 2.88 per cent women adopted daily wage earnings in the sample area as a part of their secondary activities. Their average engagement in this activity is reported to be 140 days in a year.

There were some 1.55 per cent males in working age group who started doing some unskilled job on monthly basis. Their engagement in such activities has been secondary in nature. The average engagement period has remained only 160 days in a year. In fact such job opportunities are not available to them during whole year.

The significant reduction in the agricultural land and assets has led to reduced number of cattles, agricultural production and economic engagement of affected population in the sample area. This all resulted in reduced agricultural income of the affected households. Per household annual income which was Rs.15056.25 has gone down to the level of

Table 4.8 : Changes in Secondary Occupational Structure

Activities	Before Displacement			After Displacement		
	Male	Female	Average No. of Days	Male	Female	Average No. of Days
Agriculture	-	-	-	30 (7.77)	40 (12.82)	60
Fuelwood Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-
NWFP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petty Business	-	-	-	-	-	-
Job in Project	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daily Wages	-	-	-	13 (3.37)	9 (2.88)	140
Artisan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monthly Unskilled Job	-	-	-	6 (1.55)	-	60
Monthly Semi-skilled job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other formal Job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seasonal Migration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent from House	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any Other	-	-	-	3 (0.78)	2 (0.64)	60
Total No. of Male/ Female in Working Age Group	386 (100.0)	312 (100.0)		386 (100.0)	312 (100.0)	

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage

Rs.6018.75 after displacement. There was no secondary income in any of the sample households before displacement. On account of drastic reduction in the primary income the affected population have started some secondary activities. This has generated an average income of Rs.143.75 per household per annum. This much addition through secondary income has not made any significant change in the total income of sample households after displacement. Thus, the average household income per annum has increased to Rs.6162.50 after displacement with the help of secondary income sources.

4.4 THE PROCESS OF DISPLACEMENT

The information about the project initiation to the project affected population is disseminated by various sources. In case of Sajnam Dam more than 95 per cent respondents reported that they got information about the project through notification. Some of them also reported that they received the knowledge about this from local political leaders and village mukhiya.

In second phase of responses 91.25 per cent households given different responses about the sources of information. About 70 per cent of them were informed about the project by

the village mukhiya. Other 13.75 per cent knew this from other villagers. Rest of the 7 per cent got this information from project officials, village gossip and notification.

Table 4.9 : Source of Knowledge About the Project

Source of Information	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Political Leaders	2 (1.25)	-	-	2 (0.46)
Drum Beat	-	-	-	-
Radio/News Paper	4 (2.50)	-	-	4 (0.92)
Notification	152 (95.00)	4 (2.50)	-	156 (35.94)
Village Mukhiya	2 (1.25)	112 (70.00)	1 (0.63)	115 (26.50)
Other Villagers	-	22 (13.75)	29 (18.13)	51 (11.75)
Village Gossip	-	1 (0.63)	11 (6.88)	12 (2.76)
Project/Other Govt.Officials	-	7 (4.38)	83 (51.88)	90 (20.74)
Acquisition Award	-	-	4 (2.50)	4 (0.92)
Total	160 (100.0)	146 (91.25)	128 (80.00)	434 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

In the third phase of responses 80 per cent households got information about the project through different sources. The maximum number of households (51.88 per cent) claimed that they received information from project and other government officials. More than 18 per cent were given information about the project by other villagers. Remaining 10 per cent could get this information through village gossip, village mukhiya and acquisition award (Table 4.9).

It is further revealed through 434 responses relating to sources of information about the project that maximum number of households received information through notification followed by village mukhiyas and project and other government officials.

There were various reactions on the announcement about the prooject. There were total 458 responses on reaction to project announcement (Table 4.10). In the maximum responses (31.00 per cent) households had expressed their helplessness. Some 29.26 per cent responses shown anger of affected population on announcement. About 27 per cent responses have shown fear of loosing house and land with the news of project initiation. Many responses (10.92 per cent) have show despair and fatalism after knowing about the project in their area. About 2 per cent responses also expressed that with the initiation of project in their area affected population

may get a job. Remaining one response also conveyed that project in this area will provide opportunity to sacrifice for national development. But almost all the responses conveyed anger, despair and feeling of helplessness of the sample population with the news of project initiation in their area.

Table 4.10 : Reaction to the Announcement about the Project

Reaction	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Happy	-	-	-	-
Angry	134 (83.75)	-	-	134 (29.26)
Fear of Loosing House/Land	23 (14.38)	99 (61.88)	-	122 (26.64)
Opportunity to sacrifice for National Development	-	-	1 (0.63)	1 (0.22)
Despair/Falatism	1 (0.63)	37 (23.13)	12 (7.50)	50 (10.92)
Hope for Job	-	7 (4.38)	2 (1.25)	9 (1.97)
Helplessness	2 (1.25)	15 (9.38)	125 (78.13)	142 (31.00)
All Responses	160 (100.0)	158 (98.75)	140 (87.50)	458 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

The reaction of the political leaders on the announcement about the project was very poor. Majority of the affected households (79.38 per cent) reported that they did nothing for the villagers on this announcement. Only 18.76 per cent have reported that political leaders have tried to unite people against the forthcoming project activities in the area. Remaining less than 2 per cent households have found that some leaders have either called meetings, supported the project, or discussed this issue only among themselves for namesake (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11 : Leaders Reaction at the Project Announcement

Leaders Reaction	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Did nothing	127	79.38
Tried to unite people against	30	18.76
Discussed among themselves	1	0.62
Supported the Project	1	0.62
Called people's meetings	1	0.62
Became Mediator of the project	-	-
Total No. of Households	160	100.00

As discussed earlier the most of the affected households were helpless and angry with the news of project initiation and had the fear of subsequent acquisition of their land and houses. The most of them have received information about the project through notification. The clarification of notification was to be sought from project officials.

Table 4.12 : Attitude of the Project Officials

Attitude of Households	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Helpful	-	-
Unhelpful/Secretive	159	99.38
Indifferent	1	0.62
Total Households	160	100.00

Almost all the affected households (99.38 per cent) reported that the attitude of the project officials was either unhelpful or secretive. Remaining 0.62 per cent households have also reported that the project officials were indifferent towards resolving or making clarifications for their project related problems.

4.5 PROCESS OF LAND TAKEOVER AND COMPENSATION

With the announcement about the project initiation mostly through notification the process of land take over and compensation was started in the sample area. The total land acquisition from 160 sample households located in four villages was 1670.08 acres of land. The average per acre land acquisition from each sample household turns out to be 10.44 acres. For this acquisition of land the total money received by these households was Rs.3329100.00. Thus, per household availability of compensation amount is found to be Rs.20806.88. At the same time average rate of acquired land given to displaced families turns out to be as low as Rs.1993.38 per acre (Table 4.13).

Such a meagre amount is found to be hardly sufficient to restore the economic status of displaced population in the sample area. Since most of the households have lost their houses also, along with acquisition of agricultural land and assets, the displaced households had to manage housing problems along with economic resettlements. In fact, per acre and per household compensation rate in the area is calculated to be very low partially because of lower rate of compensation for land and also because of variation in the compensation rates over time.

Table 4.13 : Land Cost and Compensation

Compensation Received	Total Land/ Cash/Person	Average (Per H.H.)
Land Lost (in Acres)	1670.08	10.44
<u>Compensation Received:</u>		
Cash (in Rupees)	3329100.00	20806.88
Land for Land (Acres)	-	-
Job Given (No.)	-	-

The process of land take over and compensation has started during the year 1975-76 and even before that. The compensation rates for acquired land were quite low as compared to rates in recent days. Apart from others, these reasons have also played an important role in the existence of low per household and per acre rate of acquired land in the sample area.

It is obvious from the following information that the displaced persons might have been cheated while getting compensation for their acquired land. Table 4.14 shows that only 30 per cent of sample households knew the prevailing compensation rate for acquired land in and around the sample area. The rate of compensation is found to be varying

Table 4.14 : Awareness About the Compensation Rates

Awareness		No. of H.H.	Percentage
The criteria for compensation	: No	112	70.00
	Yes	48	30.00
<u>If Yes, What were they?</u>			
Rs. 700 - 1500 in acres		18	11.25
Rs.1501 - 3000 in acres		21	13.13
Rs.3001 - 7000 in acres		9	5.63

broadly into three categories as per quality of the land. Out of 30 per cent households 11.25 per cent reported that the compensation rate for the land acquired under the project is between Rs.700 and 1500 per acre. Other 13.13 per cent households were given compensation at the rate between Rs.1500 and 3000 per acre. Remaining 5.63 per cent households reported that they and some others received compensation for land at the rate which varied between Rs.3000 and 7000 per acre according to quality and location of their land.

Table 4.15 : Opinion About Compensation

Opinion	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Do you consider your compensation adequate :		
No	160	100.00
Yes	-	-
<u>If No, How much would you have expected?</u>		
Double the Amount	1	0.62
Three times the Amount	1	0.62
Four times the amount	26	16.25
More than four times	132	82.50
Total	160	100.00

The opinion of the displaced households in the Sajnam Dam project revealed that none of the 160 sample households has found prevailing or earlier rates of compensation adequate (Table 4.15). More than 1 per cent household expected compensation rates double to three times higher than prevailing rates. More than 16 per cent households demanded four times higher compensation rate as compared to present rates. The most of the households (82.50 per cent) demanded more than four times of the prevailing compensation in the area. The field observation in this area also revealed that

the rate of agricultural land of moderate quality in the area existed around Rs.28000 to 30000 per acre.

The displaced households have given 451 responses while giving the reasons for fixation of higher compensation rate for their acquired land under the project (Table 4.16). The maximum number of responses (35.25 per cent) expressed that the compensation rate should be higher because their land was more fertile. The rates for such land were not sufficient considering their quality in terms of fertility. Other 32.37 per cent responses argued that compensation rates should be enough to purchase equal measure of land. Some 25.50 per cent responses put forth the argument that the land acquisition has reduced their income level. The compensation amount is not sufficient to restore their earlier economic status. As many as 6.43 per cent responses claimed that there were so many dependents on acquired land. The compensation is not adequate to feed the dependents on land. Remaining 0.44 responses given some other arguments for higher rates like prevailing higher rates of agricultural land, etc.

Almost all the displaced households in the sample area received full compensation for their acquired land except in case of 4 families. Despite getting full payments as per project norms, the most of the displaced families were not satisfied with the compensation amount they received.

Table 4.16 : Reason for Higher Compensation

Reason for Higher Compensation	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IInd Re- sponse	IIIRD Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
Land was fertile	158 (98.75)	1 (0.62)	-	159 (35.25)
Too many dependents on land	-	29 (18.12)	-	29 (6.43)
Unable to purchase equal measure of land	-	123 (76.88)	23 (14.38)	146 (32.37)
Does not replace income	2 (1.25)	7 (4.38)	106 (66.25)	115 (25.50)
Any Other	-	-	2 (1.25)	2 (0.44)
Total Responses	160 (100.0)	160 (100.0)	131 (81.88)	451 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Because of their resentment, many of them have gone to court to get more compensation amount for their land acquisition. Table 4.17 presents 4 cases of non-payment of full amount. These are still pending with project due to certain disputes between project authorities and displaced households.

Table 4.17 : Reasons for Non-Payment of Full Amount

Reasons for Non-Payment of full amount	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Non-payment of Full Amount	4	2.50
<u>Reason for Non-Payment of Full Amount</u>		
Had to bribe officials	-	-
Had to bribe middlemen	-	-
Pending with Project	4	2.50
Pending in court	-	-

On the utilisation of compensation money in the sample area there were 367 responses. The maximum number of responses (24.80 per cent) indicated that the displaced persons/families spent this money on house building. At the same time from 13.35 per cent responses of the displaced families it was clear that they spent compensation money on land purchase. Some 13.62 per cent and 13.08 per cent responses have shown that compensation money was spent on consumer goods and food items respectively. More than 20 per cent responses revealed that money was also spent on household articles. Only 5.72 per cent responses of the sample households were related to expenditure of compensation

Table 4.18 : Utilization of Compensation Amount

Utilisation of Compensation Amount	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Land Purchase	49 (30.63)	-	-	49 (13.35)
Household Articles	62 (38.75)	13 (8.13)	-	75 (20.44)
Land Development	-	-	-	-
Consumer Goods	19 (11.88)	28 (17.50)	3 (1.88)	50 (13.62)
Livestock Purchase	9 (5.62)	11 (6.88)	1 (0.62)	21 (5.72)
On Food	5 (3.12)	20 (12.50)	23 (14.38)	91 (13.08)
House Building	16 (10.00)	48 (30.00)	27 (16.88)	91 (24.80)
Social Function	-	9 (5.62)	19 (11.87)	28 (7.63)
Ornaments	-	-	-	-
Started Business	-	-	-	-
Any Other	-	4 (2.50)	1 (0.62)	5 (1.36)
Total	160 (100.00)	133 (83.13)	74 (46.25)	367 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

money on livestock purchase. Some 7.63 per cent responses indicated expenditure on social function and more than one per cent showed some other kind of expenditures out of compensation money. Thus, the data related to utilization of compensation money have shown that only 43.87 per cent responses indicated proper utilization of compensation money.

The decisions about expenditure of compensation money for different purposes were taken by the head of the households. In 93.75 per cent sample, head of the households took decision on expenditure items from compensation money (Table 4.19). Only in 2.50 per cent families the decision was taken by the heads of households in association with

Table 4.19 : Decision About Spendings

Decision Taken for Spending the Compensation Money by	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Self (Head of Household)	150	93.75
Self and Wife	4	2.50
Wife	2	1.25
Self Father	3	1.88
Self Mother	1	0.63
Total	160	100.00

their wives. In case of 1.25 per cent families this decision was taken by housewives and in 1.40 per cent households the decision regarding expenditure of compensation money was taken by elders of the families like father and mother.

Table 4.20 : Lodge a Complaint Against Compensation

		No. of H.H.	Percentage
Lodge a complaint	: Yes	45	28.13
against compensation	No	115	71.88
<u>If Yes, What were the complaints?</u>			
Demand for high Compensation		25	15.63
Compensation about Trees/Wells/Ponds		20	12.50

As many as 45 households in the sample villages have lodged complains against compensation they received for the acquisition of their land and other assets under the irrigation project (Table 4.20). Out of 28.13 per cent such families, 15.63 per cent demanded higher rate of compensation for their acquired land. Rest of the 12.50 per cent households have demanded proper compensation for their houses, trees, wells and ponds which have also been acquired along with the agricultural land. In many the compensation

amount for houses was very meagre. The differences in the compensation rate for kutcha and pucca houses were also not justified according to displaced families of the sample area. In case of compensation for trees, wells and ponds located on agricultural land, in many cases compensation for these was not given, wherever it was given the rates were found to be very low.

Table 4.21 : Outcome of Complaints

Outcome of Complaints	No. of H.H.	Percentage
No responses	18	11.25
Bribe demanded	-	-
Contract job got	-	-
Court Case	25	15.63
Permanent Job	-	-
Compensation Increased	1	0.62
Any Other	1	0.62
Not complained	115	71.88
Total	160	100.00

Out of 28.13 per cent households who lodged complaints against compensation, 11.25 per cent did not get any response (Table 4.21). In one case the matter was still to be

negotiated between project authorities and displaced households. In another case compensation was increased. But rest of the 15.63 per cent cases were still pending in the court. In some cases the displaced claimants have won the court case from district court. In such cases compensation at increased rate was not given instead District Magistrate or SLAO has referred such cases in high court against court decision at district level.

4.6 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

The displacement of affected households in Sajnam Project was different from other projects in the sense that the households affected from this project not only gave their agricultural land for the project but had to evacuate their houses also because whole area including housing location was to be submerged in reservoir area of the project. In view of such circumstances, 98.75 per cent affected households reported that there was a resettlement programme from the project side (Table 4.22). But only 94.38 per cent households reported that they have been resettled under projects resettlement programme.

Table 4.22 : Resettlement Programme

		No. of H.H.	Percentage
The project have resettlement programme	: Yes	158	98.75
	No	2	1.25
Have you been resettled	: Yes	151	94.38
	No	9	5.62

There were a time lag between displacement and resettlement in the project area. As many as 40.63 per cent households in the sample area were resettled within one year after displacement. It took between one to two years for 48.12 per cent households to get resettled after displacement due to land acquisition (Table 4.23). Remaining 5 per cent households were resettled two to three years after displacement. As per information received from affected households, 6.25 per cent households were not resettled despite the existence of resettlement programme.

Out of total 93.75 per cent resettled families 61.88 per cent reported that they lived with their relatives during displacement and resettlement (Table 4.24). Remaining 31.87 per cent households took shelter in some other places. There was no provision of transit camp during transition period in the project.

Table 4.23 : Time Lag Between Displacement and Resettlement

Period	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Less than one year	65	40.63
1 - 2 years	77	48.12
2 - 3 years	8	5.00
4 years and above	-	-
NA/NP	10	6.25
Total	160	100.00

The planning for relocation after displacement owing to initiation of project activities, was done by displaced village population. They all proposed for relocating their villages in a nearby land owned by village gram panchayat. This was done in order to save land cost. Apart from this the project authorities have sanctioned Rs.65/- per square feet as compensation for residential displacement of affected households. Many displaced households have complained against an unlawful deduction from compensation money for residential displacement. This deduction was made by project and other government officials. The other infrastructural facilities were made available in relocated villages in due course of time. None of the displaced families was provided

with the transport facilities from original place of residence to new place of resettlement by the project authorities.

Table 4.24 : Where were you between Displacement and Resettlement

	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Transit Camp	-	-
With Relatives	99	61.88
Any other	51	31.87

There were number of problems faced by displaced families after resettlement due to initiation of project activities in their area (Table 4.26). About 39 per cent households faced severe financial strain in course of rehabilitation. There were 441 responses relating to problems of resettlement given by 150 relocated households.

The maximum number of responses (24.26 per cent) related to debt burden due to relocation of residence from one village place to other. More than 14 per cent responses related to other type of financial strains. About 10.66 responses revealed that the displaced population faced food

Table 4.25 : Relocation of Displaced Population

	No. of H.H.	Percentage
<u>Who Planned your Relocation</u>		
R & R Officials	-	-
Self	149	93.12
Village Leaders	1	0.62
<u>Who Paid the Relocation Cost</u>		
Rehabilitation Office	-	-
Self	-	-
Any Other	150	93.75

shortage after resettlement in new place. Some 13.61 per cent responses expressed that the new village place lacked places for hygiene. More than 24 per cent responses related to lack of infrastructural facilities in new settlement. Other 5 per cent responses of affected households expressed derth of marketing facilities in new place of village location. Some other problems like unemployment, hostile host population, and family disruption were reported through around 12 per cent responses of the displaced and resettled households. In sum, almost all the resettled population after displacement did experience number of difficulties.

Table 4.26 : Problems did you face after Resettlement

Problems Faced	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Financial Strain	62 (38.75)	-	-	62 (14.06)
Lack of facilities	69 (43.13)	38 (23.75)	-	107 (24.26)
Debt Burden	16 (10.00)	56 (35.00)	21 (13.13)	93 (21.09)
New Village Power Struggle	-	-	-	-
No Market Facility	2 (1.25)	10 (6.25)	9 (5.63)	21 (4.76)
Food shortage	-	24 (15.00)	23 (14.37)	47 (10.66)
Family Disrupted	1 (0.62)	16 (10.00)	20 (12.50)	37 (8.39)
Hostile Host Population	-	-	1 (0.62)	1 (0.23)
Lack of Plces for Hygiene	-	5 (3.13)	55 (34.37)	60 (13.61)
Unemployment	-	-	13 (8.13)	13 (2.95)
NA/NP	-	-	-	-
Total	150 (93.75)	149 (93.13)	142 (88.75)	441 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Many of the problems were faced or solved by the affected population themselves. The role of project officials in this respect was least important.

As most of the households had to resettle them away from their original villages, they had different kind of feelings after getting relocated. As many as 37.50 per cent households were found worried for their future life. They were suffering from economic uncertainty because of new settlement with meagre land and other resources. At the same time 31.88 per cent households were hopeful in new settlement and expected some new avenues in coming days. About 8.12 per cent households having new settlement after displacement

Table 4.27 : Your First Feelings at Resettlement

	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Fear of future	60	37.50
Hope in New Life	51	31.88
Loneliness	13	8.12
Fear of Host Population	-	-
Feeling of Helplessness	26	16.25
Happy	-	-
NA/NP	10	6.25
Total	160	100.00

also suffered from loneliness (Table 4.27). Remaining 16.25 per cent displaced and subsequently resettled suffered from feeling of helplessness in the absence of sufficient income sources. None of the resettled families was found to be happy after new settlement. Thus, according to responses presented in Table 4.27 only 31.88 per cent households have given positive response after resettlement remaining all suffered from negative thinking and helplessness.

Table 4.28 : Attitude of the Project Authorities

Attitude	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Condescending	-	-
Indifferent	33	20.63
Helpful	-	-
Unhelpful	117	73.12
NA/NP	10	6.25
Total	160	100.00

Under such circumstances in an entirely new settlement, the attitude of project authorities is very important for solving the problems of project affected population and for

their moral support. But none of the project authorities in the sample area played a positive role in this respect (Table 4.28). None of the project authorities have shown patronising attitude towards displaced population. According to 73.12 per cent displaced population the project authorities were unhelpful towards providing solution to their settlement problems. Remaining 20.63 per cent displaced population/ households reported that the project officials were quite indifferent towards the problems of the displaced households.

4.7 IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT

The ensuing part of the analysis relates to changes in number and quality of amenities before and after displacement. It also discusses the changes in the employment status of sample households before and after displacement and resettlement.

According to Table 4.29 only 9 households had pucca houses before displacement. Their number increased three times after displacement. The semi-pucca houses have also increased from 33.13 per cent to 52.50 per cent after displacement. In this process number of kutcha houses have gone down to 30 per cent after displacement as compared to 50 per cent before displacement. Jhopari and huts were used by

11.25 per cent households before displacement. This has gone down to 3.13 per cent after resettlement in the sample area. None of the sample households had facility of electricity before displacement. After resettlement 62.50 per cent houses have electricity in the sample area. The facility of safe drinking water was available to only 13.13 per cent households which has been availed by 97.50 per cent households after resettlement.

Table 4.29 : Availability of Amenities Before and After Displacement

Availability of Amenities	Before Dis- placement	After Dis- placement
Pucca House	9 (5.63)	27 (16.88)
Semi-Pucca House	53 (33.13)	84 (52.50)
Kutcha House	80 (50.00)	48 (30.00)
Jopri/Hut	18 (11.25)	5 (3.13)
Electricity	-	100 (62.50)
Toilets	-	-
Drinking Water	21 (13.13)	156 (97.50)
Water for Despatch	11 (6.88)	87 (54.38)
Employment	5 (3.13)	2 (1.25)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

The availability of water for irrigation has also increased between the period of displacement and resettlement. Only 6.88 per cent households availed this facility before displacement. Now, after resettlement 54.38 per cent farmer households availed the facility of irrigation water. Thus, under changed circumstances the availability of irrigation water may help in intensive cropping in the area.

There has not been any improvement in employment situation after displacement in the area. Before displacement 3.13 per cent households had employed family members. After resettlement this has gone down to 1.25 per cent.

Apart from number, the quality of amenities in the sample area has also undergone drastic changes after displacement. Table 4.30 indicates that 49.38 per cent households have found housing facility better than in the past. In case of electricity also 64.38 per cent households have found this facility in a better way in the new settlement.

The hygienic facilities according to 46.88 per cent households in new settlement have worsened. The quality of some other amenities like roads, schools, burial/cremation place, meeting place and forests has also deteriorated in new settlement according to most of the sample households.

Table 4.30 : Quality of Amenities Before and After Displacement

Quality of Amenities	Better than in the past	Worse than in the past	Same as in the past	Not resp- onded	Total Respo- nses
House	79 (49.38)	12 (7.50)	69 (43.12)	-	160
Electricity	103 (64.38)	17 (10.62)	34 (21.25)	6 (3.75)	160
Hygienic Facilities	11 (6.88)	75 (46.88)	69 (43.12)	5 (3.12)	160
Drinking water	146 (91.25)	12 (7.50)	2 (1.25)	-	160
Water for Irrigation	82 (51.25)	34 (21.25)	44 (27.50)	-	160
Employment	1 (0.62)	68 (42.50)	58 (36.25)	33 (20.62)	160
Roads	9 (5.62)	60 (37.50)	63 (39.38)	28 (17.50)	160
School	23 (14.37)	57 (35.62)	54 (33.75)	26 (16.25)	160
Burial/Cremation	-	40 (25.00)	102 (63.75)	18 (11.25)	160
Meeting Place	-	27 (16.88)	102 (63.75)	31 (19.38)	160
Forests	-	39 (24.38)	90 (56.25)	31 (19.38)	160

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Despite all existing shortcomings in these facilities, it is expected that facilities like school, roads, meeting places may improve in the area after some time. In new settlement the gradual improvement in infrastructural facilities is expected.

4.8 HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

The new settlement for the displaced households should be planned in such a way that incidence of diseases is minimum and environment remains free from all pollutions. But in practice due to non-availability of such places and other administrative and functional shortcomings the ideal condition is hardly achieved under such programmes.

In case of Sajnam Dam project the changes in the incidence of diseases before and after the settlement are shown in Table 4.31. The cases of fever has increased after resettlement among infants, girls and women because of prevailing unhygienic conditions as reported earlier. But at the same time cases of malaria have decreased under new settlement.

Table 4.31 : Incidence of Diseases in Households Before and After Displacement

Households	Diseases					
	Fever	Malaria	Dysentery/ Diarrhoea	T.B.	Asthma	Skin Di- seases
<u>Infants</u>						
Increase	25 (15.63)	19 (11.88)	39 (24.38)	11 (6.88)	12 (7.50)	10 (6.25)
Decrease	9 (5.63)	38 (23.75)	9 (5.63)	22 (13.75)	23 (14.38)	14 (8.75)
Same as Before	64 (40.00)	38 (23.75)	50 (31.25)	37 (23.13)	36 (22.50)	36 (37.50)
Total	98 (61.25)	95 (59.38)	98 (61.25)	70 (43.75)	71 (44.38)	60 (3.75)
<u>Boys</u>						
Increase	30 (18.75)	29 (18.13)	41 (25.63)	17 (10.63)	16 (10.00)	15 (9.38)
Decrease	11 (68.88)	47 (29.38)	13 (8.13)	30 (18.75)	30 (18.75)	20 (12.50)
Same as Before	108 (67.50)	68 (42.50)	94 (58.75)	67 (41.88)	67 (41.88)	67 (41.88)
Total	149 (93.13)	144 (90.00)	148 (92.50)	114 (71.25)	113 (70.63)	102 (63.75)
<u>Girls</u>						
Increase	30 (18.75)	29 (18.13)	41 (25.63)	17 (10.63)	16 (10.00)	15 (9.38)
Decrease	11 (6.88)	45 (28.13)	13 (8.13)	30 (18.75)	30 (18.75)	20 (12.50)
Same as Before	107 (66.88)	69 (43.13)	93 (58.13)	67 (41.88)	67 (41.88)	67 (41.88)
Total	148 (92.50)	143 (89.38)	147 (91.88)	114 (71.25)	113 (70.63)	102 (63.75)

Table (contd...)

Households	Diseases					
	Fever	Malaria	Dysentery/ Diarrhoea	T.B.	Asthma	Skin Di- seases
<u>Men</u>						
Increase	20 (12.50)	20 (12.50)	21 (13.13)	32 (20.00)	19 (11.88)	19 (11.88)
Decrease	22 (13.75)	51 (31.88)	22 (13.75)	36 (22.50)	39 (24.38)	20 (12.50)
Same as Before	116 (72.50)	86 (53.75)	115 (71.88)	87 (54.38)	97 (60.63)	82 (51.25)
Total	148 (92.50)	157 (98.13)	158 (98.75)	155 (96.88)	155 (96.88)	121 (75.63)
<u>Women</u>						
Increase	22 (13.75)	22 (13.75)	23 (14.38)	21 (13.13)	19 (11.88)	17 (10.63)
Decrease	19 (11.88)	48 (30.00)	20 (12.50)	44 (27.50)	43 (26.88)	21 (13.13)
Same as Before	117 (73.13)	87 (54.38)	115 (71.88)	90 (56.25)	93 (58.13)	83 (51.88)
Total	158 (98.75)	157 (98.13)	158 (98.75)	155 (96.88)	155 (98.88)	121 (75.63)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

The diseases like dysentery and diarrhoea are found to be increasing among all groups of population except males in the sample area. The cases of infectious diseases like T.B. have shown a reducing trend due to increased public awareness and remedial measures taken by the population in the area.

The incidence of diseases like asthma and skin diseases has also gone down in all groups of population in the sample area of the project.

The source of drinking water is considered to be the most important factor in determining the incidence of diseases among the population. The information presented in Table 4.32 shows that there has been changes in source of drinking water in the places where resettled project affected population is living. It is evident from the table that 96.25 per cent households of the sample area were using wells as source of drinking water, 0.62 per cent used pond or khudd and 3.13 per cent households used pond and well for the same.

Table 4.32 : Source of Drinking Water Before the Project and Now

Source of Drinking Water	Before	After
Well	154 (96.25)	1 (0.62)
Hand Pump	0	62 (38.75)
Pond/Ghadda	1 (0.62)	-
Govt. Handpump	-	96 (60.00)
Ponds/Wells	5 (3.13)	1 (0.62)
Total	160(100.00)	160(100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage

But after resettlement 60.00 per cent household have got facility of government hand pumps as source of drinking water. About 39 per cent more households have used hand pump water for drinking purposes. Under the changed living conditions only 1.24 per cent of the sample households have used well and pond as source of drinking water.

On the problem of environmental pollution the respondents did not find any significant change (Table 4.33). The relocation of village under resettlement has not been far away from the original place. Thus environmental cleanliness remained same as before. But the project work did not involve blast like activities to create noise pollution among displaced population and households.

Table 4.33 : Do you Find the Air Cleaner or More Polluted than in the Past

Pollution	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Cleaner	1	0.62
More Dust/smoke particles	-	-
Same as Before	107	66.88
N.A.	52	32.50
Total	160	100.00

4.9 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IMPACT

The process of displacement and subsequent resettlement involves many changes in the affected population. The social and cultural changes are important among them. The loss in any society due to negative changes in social and cultural practices can hardly be regained through ordinary measures. In case of displacement due to construction of Sajnam Dam in Lalitpur some social and cultural changes are depicted through Table 4.34.

Some 466 responses from displaced sample households were collected for observing social and cultural changes in their settlement. More than 22 per cent responses indicated that people particularly youngsters started more use of new and fashionable cloths instead of traditional dresses. Lack of religious practices is also observed through 19.31 per cent responses. Another 19.31 per cent responses revealed that use of cinema songs has become widespread during traditional and social functions. This leaves negative impact on traditional cultures of the Bundelkhand area.

As many as 6.44 per cent responses also indicated that there has been some perspectible changes in the food habits of the villagers after displacement. Increased drunken behaviour has been noticed through 14.38 per cent responses in new settlement. The cases of wife beatings have also been

Table 4.34 : Cultural Changes After Displacement

Cultural Changes	No. of Households and Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
Cutting Forests	20 (12.50)	-	-	20 (4.29)
New and Fashionable cloths	101 (63.13)	2 (1.25)	-	103 (22.10)
Different Food	8 (5.00)	22 (13.75)	-	30 (6.44)
Drunken Behaviour	24 (15.00)	41 (25.62)	2 (1.25)	67 (14.38)
More Wife Beating	5 (3.12)	6 (3.75)	5 (3.12)	16 (3.43)
More Gambling	2 (1.25)	34 (21.25)	3 (1.88)	39 (8.37)
Lack of Religious Practice	-	47 (29.38)	43 (26.88)	90 (19.31)
Lack of Respect to Mothertongue	-	4 (2.50)	7 (4.37)	11 (2.36)
Use of Cinema Songs on Social Functions	-	3 (1.88)	87 (54.37)	90 (19.31)
Total	160 (100.0)	159 (99.38)	147 (91.88)	466 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

observed by 3.43 per cent respondents in the sample households. Some 8.37 per cent respondents in the area have observed more gambling practices after displacement. More than 4 per cent have also reported cases relating to cutting of forest in the area. Thus, it is evident from information that by and large there has not been positive impact of project displacement on social and cultural practices.

The problems of women have been found to be on the increase after displacement in the sample area (Table 4.35). According to 27.12 per cent respondents the area is lacking hygienic facilities particularly for womenfolk of the area. Many of the housewives are facing difficulties in collecting and getting firewood due to reduction in the forest cover owing to project activities in the area. As many as 16.53 per cent responses also expressed that they felt difficulties in collecting drinking water. Economic hardships under the changed settlement have created conditions in which women are taking less food compared to others in family according to 8.69 per cent respondents.

More than 8.26 per cent women respondents reported that they have got no job opportunities outside home. About 12 per cent women have also reported that whatever opportunities are available to them they are in unskilled jobs. The wages given for these jobs are not found equivalent to wages given

to men for performing same kind of duty. Some cases of atrocities on women have also been reported by 11.44 per cent respondents.

Table 4.35 : Problems Faced by Women After Displacement

Problems of Women	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
No job outside home	39 (24.38)	-	-	39 (8.26)
Difficult to get Firewood	55 (34.38)	20 (12.50)	1 (0.62)	76 (16.10)
Difficult to get Drinking Water	18 (11.25)	53 (33.12)	7 (4.38)	78 (16.53)
Less Food compared to others in family	11 (6.87)	20 (12.50)	10 (6.25)	41 (8.69)
Lack of Hygienic Facilities	36 (22.50)	29 (18.13)	63 (39.38)	128 (27.12)
Jobs get only of unskilled and daily wage	1 (0.62)	4 (2.50)	2 (1.25)	7 (1.48)
Disparity in Wages	-	33 (20.63)	16 (10.00)	49 (10.38)
Increase in Atrocities	-	1 (0.62)	53 (33.12)	54 (11.44)
Total	160 (100.00)	160 (100.00)	152 (95.00)	472 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

The reactions on low wages and lack of job opportunities to women have given various reasons for prevalence of such conditions. More than 41 per cent respondents agreed that women are intelligent enough to handle job responsibilities and have required skills but they are still discriminated by the system. But at the same time 38.56 per cent respondents did not consider them intelligent and also claimed that they

Table 4.36 : Reaction About Women (Remain at Home or Get Only Very Low Paid Jobs)

Responses	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Women not Intelligent/ Not Interested	76 (47.50)	74 (46.25)	-	150 (38.56)
Women Not Educated/Trained	1 (0.62)	1 (0.62)	-	2 (0.51)
Not Capable of doing skilled jobs	-	1 (0.62)	71 (44.38)	72 (18.51)
Capable but Discriminated Against	80 (50.00)	80 (50.00)	-	160 (41.13)
Gave them/us any jobs, they/we need them	3 (1.88)	1 (0.62)	1 (0.62)	5 (1.29)
Total	160 (100.00)	157 (98.12)	72 (45.00)	389 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

were not interested in performing duties outside home. Some 18.15 per cent have reported that they can do jobs outside home but are not capable of doing skilled jobs. Thus, majority of responses did not find women fit to perform skilled job outside home (Table 4.36).

The displacement has some impact on the children below 14 years of age. As far drop out from schools is concerned, after displacement there has not been any significant increase in it. But 23.66 per cent respondents have reported that the children in this age group have suffered from malnutrition after displacement in the sample area. About 13 per cent have reported that new place of settlement lacked schooling facilities and due to distant location, children are compelled to cover longer distances to reach schools. As many as 13.76 per cent respondents revealed that the children are not being sent to schools because of work burden at home. About 12 per cent parents have deserved that existing schools having poor quality of education. Some 14.41 per cent respondents also reported that their children fell ill quite often after displacement. Lastly 14.84 per cent have felt that their children are attracted by anti-social elements after displacement in new settlement.

Table 4.37 : Impact on Children Below 14 Years

Impact on Children	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
Drop Out from School	36 (22.50)	-	-	36 (7.74)
Mal-nutrition	96 (60.00)	14 (8.75)	-	110 (23.66)
No School because required to Work at Home	11 (6.88)	47 (29.38)	6 (3.75)	64 (13.76)
No School in the new Place	2 (1.25)	24 (15.00)	34 (21.25)	60 (12.90)
School of poor quality	14 (8.75)	23 (14.37)	17 (10.63)	54 (11.61)
Fall ill quite often	1 (0.62)	50 (31.25)	16 (10.00)	67 (14.41)
Not enough food	-	1 (0.62)	4 (2.50)	5 (1.08)
Attracted by Anti- Social Elements	-	1 (0.62)	68 (42.50)	69 (14.84)
Total	160 (100.0)	160 (100.0)	145 (90.63)	465 (100.0)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

4.10 OVERALL EVALUATION OF REHABILITATION POLICY OF THE PROJECT

The rehabilitation programme under the Sajnam Dam project did not have some positive points was reported through 77.02 per cent responses. But at the same time 19.88 per cent responses accepted that there has been perceptible improvement in the irrigation facilities in the area after displacement. Some have reported to feel better because of availability of electricity and city like life in new settlement. Some have found better employment opportunities and felt that other essential facilities are available to them after displacement. But with respect to other programmes most of the respondents expressed their negative views (Table 4.38).

The complains about the process of displacement and resettlement revealed that compensation under the project for displaced families was not adequate according to 38 per cent respondents in the sample households (Table 4.39). As many as 25.89 per cent respondents felt that new settlement is lacking facilities like schools, community centre and places of worships. Some 24.94 per cent respondents have also complained that there are inadequate water, medical and electricity facilities for displaced population in new settlement. Thus, most of the displaced population have found inadequacy in existing amenities. They expected to have better facilities in future in the new settlement.

Table 4.38 : The Most Positive Points of the Project

Positive Points	No. of Households & Percentage		
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Res- sponse	Total
No Positive Point	124 (77.50)	-	124 (77.02)
Better Irrigation Facilities	31 (19.38)	1 (0.62)	32 (19.88)
Better Life Style City life	2 (1.25)	-	2 (1.24)
Facility of Electricity Available Now	-	1 (0.62)	1 (0.62)
Overall Development Village has town place	-	-	-
Roads are developed/ Better passages	-	-	-
Better employment opportunity	1 (0.62)	-	1 (0.62)
Essential Facilities Available	1 (0.62)	-	1 (0.62)
Total	159 (99.38)	2 (1.25)	161 (100.0)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

While seeking additional information on the performance of the project authorities the most of the respondents either found them unhelpful or indifferent towards resolving

Table 4.39 : Complains About the Process of Displacement and Resettlement

Complaints	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
Compensation Inadequate	160 (100.0)	-	-	160 (38.00)
Land Inadequate	-	39 (24.38)	-	39 (9.26)
Land Infertile & No Irrigation	-	4 (2.50)	3 (1.88)	7 (1.66)
House Poor & Too Small	-	-	-	-
CPR/NWFP Not Available	-	-	-	-
Lack of Water/Medical/ Electricity Facilities	-	89 (55.62)	16 (10.00)	105 (24.94)
Lack of School/Community Centre/Place of Worship	-	4 (2.50)	105 (65.63)	109 (25.89)
Jobs given were later cancelled	-	-	1 (0.62)	1 (0.24)
Jobs Not enough, Not satisfied with the work	-	-	-	-
Total	160 (100.00)	136 (85.00)	125 (78.13)	421 (100.0)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Table 4.40 : Respondent's Suggestions Regarding Rehabilitation Policy

Suggestions	No. of Households & Percentage		
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Res- sponse	Total
No Suggestion	53 (33.13)	-	53 (27.60)
Employment should be provided in concerned project	17 (10.63)	3 (1.87)	20 (10.42)
Rate of compensation should be increased	22 (13.75)	3 (1.87)	25 (13.02)
Compensation should be given for trees on acquired land	4 (2.50)	3 (1.87)	7 (3.65)
Instead of Compensation Land Should be given	41 (25.63)	11 (6.88)	52 (27.08)
Concerned Household should be consulted for fixing up compensation	11 (6.87)	4 (2.50)	15 (7.81)
Compensation should be given on the spot	9 (5.63)	5 (3.13)	14 (7.29)
There should be timely payment of compensation	-	1 (0.62)	1 (0.62)
Pending compensation should be cleared	1 (0.62)	2 (1.25)	3 (1.56)
Everybody should be treated equally	2 (1.25)	-	2 (1.04)
Total	160 (100.00)	32 (20.00)	192 (100.0)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

problems of displaced population. Most of the displaced persons kept on complaining that they could not get compensation at the increased rate for their land and property. In some cases they complained against forced acquisition of land. Many of displaced families found that acquisition of their land was not needed because that part of land so far has never sub-merged in reservoir water. Thus the acquisition of such land area was unnecessary and could have been avoided.

About 72 per cent of the affected population given suggestions on the required rehabilitation policy. Many of them put the idea that the concerned households should be consulted before taking final decision regarding acquisition of land and property. The advice of local masses should be incorporated in technical decisions about the project activities particularly with regard to land acquisition. The displaced families should be treated equally under equal circumstances by the project authorities.

Some other suggestions (Table 4.40) are given by the sample households but their consideration with respect to this project may not be fully satisfied due to existing limitations of the project.

CHAPTER V

5.1 DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION IN HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

In this section of study an endeavour has been made to assess the nature of change displacement induces among affected households for development of the Housing Project. Since displacement means redefinition of peoples entitlement and access to socio-cultural, economic and environmental resources, a clear assessment of what happened to families belonging to different groups of the rural population is important. A case of Lucknow Urban Housing Development is presented to illustrate the impact of displacement and rehabilitation in the sample households.

The housing development in Lucknow city was undertaken initially by two agencies - Lucknow Development Authority (LDA) and Avas Vikas Parishad (AVP) under following six schemes in different parts of Lucknow :

1. Sitapur Road Nagar Prasar Yojana of Lucknow Development Authority (LDA) which affected 11 villages;
2. Ujariyao Avasiya Yojna Phase I of LDA affecting 3 villages;
Ujariyao Avasiya Yojna Phase II of LDA affecting 7 villages;

3. Hardoi Road Yojna of LDA affecting 5 villages;
4. Kursi Road Vistar Yojna of AVP affecting 3 villages;
5. Ram Sagar Mishra Nagar Yojana of Awas Vikas Parishad (AVP) affecting 3 villages; and,
6. Telibagh Grah Sthan Yojana of AVP affecting 4 villages.

The sample of present study with respect to housing development project in Lucknow has been taken from these schemes only. In fact these were the major schemes at the initial stages of urban housing development in Lucknow. There were some more housing development schemes under these two agencies, but the study and its sample is based on above mentioned six schemes only. The total area acquired under these schemes turns out to be approximately 2232 acres. Of which 1464 acres was acquired under the schemes launched by LDA and 768 acres under AVP sponsored schemes. About 36 villages and 4919 households were affected under these schemes of housing development.

The following villages (Table 5.1) from each of the housing development schemes have been covered in the sample of the study.

Thus, 252 households from each of the six affected villages have been taken for sample proportionate to the number of households and area acquired. The acquisition of

agricultural land and orchards from these villages was made by Uttar Pradesh Housing Development Corporation and Lucknow Development Authority during the years 1980-81 and 1982-83.

Table 5.1 : Sample Villages

Name of Village	Affected Households	Selected Households	Area Acquired (Acres)
Mohibullapur	399	42	130
Bharwara	587	55	150
Baravankhurd	290	35	153
Batha Sabhauli	106	30	122
Ismailganj	386	40	293
Uttaratiya	445	50	300
Total	2213	252	1148

Most of the households whose land have been acquired were in net loss after displacement. They used to grow fruits, vegetables, cash crops and other foodgrain crops in their orchards and agricultural lands. But after displacement, due to land acquisition most of them are broken families. It is more in case of small farmers. Large and medium land owning house-holds have shifted to trading and

other activities. Under this process they have left their villages as a place of residence. This has further created problems for remaining households in the villages. The process of social disarticulation has stepped in. Mutual support net work and arrangements are found to be diminishing, a multifaceted resource is lost. The capacity for self-management and social control at the village level is weakening or at the verge of collapse in the absence of a significant segment of population.

5.2 DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF AFFECTED POPULATION

The total six villages in the sample are taken from three blocks of district Lucknow. First four villages namely Ismailganj, Mohibullapur, Bharwara and Bataha Sabhauili are taken from Chinhhat block.* The fifth village, i.e. Barawankhurd is from Kakori block and last village Uttaratiya is from Sarojini Nagar block. Thus, 66.27 per cent of the sample households are taken from Chinhhat block, 13.89 per cent from Kakori block and 19.84 per cent from Sarojini Nagar

* The block-wise distribution is based on earlier period. Now most of the villages are merged into urban areas of Lucknow district.

Table 5.2 : Village and Block-wise Distribution of Households and Population

Village/Block	No. of H.H.	% of H.H. in Total Sample H.H. in Lucknow	Population						Population Percentage		
			Male	Average Popula- tion per HH	Fe- male	Average Popula- tion per HH	Total	Average Popula- tion per HH	Male	Fe- male	Total
1. Ismailganj	40	15.87	153	3.83	132	3.30	285	7.13	53.68	46.32	14.93
2. Mahibullapur	42	16.67	162	3.86	158	3.76	320	7.62	50.62	49.38	16.76
3. Bharwara	55	21.83	216	3.93	206	3.75	422	7.67	51.18	48.82	22.11
4. Bataha Saboli	30	11.90	103	3.43	100	3.33	203	6.77	50.74	49.26	10.63
(a) Chinhat	167	66.27	634	3.80	596	3.57	1230	7.37	51.54	48.46	64.43
5. Barawan Khurd	35	13.89	171	4.89	143	4.09	314	8.97	54.46	45.54	16.45
(b) Kakori	35	13.89	171	4.89	143	4.09	314	8.97	54.46	45.54	16.45
6. Uttaratiya	50	19.84	187	3.74	178	3.56	365	7.30	51.23	48.77	19.12
(c) Sarojininagar	50	19.84	187	3.74	178	3.56	365	7.30	51.23	48.77	19.12
Lucknow	252	100.00	992	3.94	917	3.64	1909	7.58	51.96	48.04	100.00

each category remained 34.24 per cent, 9.38 per cent and 56.38 per cent respectively. In case of male population the share of SC, OBC and other castes categories stood at 32.06 per cent, 9.48 per cent and 58.47 per cent respectively.

Table 5.3 : Caste-wise Distribution of Sample Households and Population

Households/ Population	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	Other	Total
No. of H.H.	88	-	25	139	252
Percentage	34.92	-	9.92	55.16	100.00
Population	642	-	180	1097	1909
Percentage	33.63	-	9.43	57.46	100.00
Male	318	-	94	580	992
Percentage	32.06	-	9.48	58.47	51.96
Female	314	-	86	517	917
Percentage	34.24	-	9.38	56.38	48.04

The age-wise classification of sample population showed that share of infant and old age population in total remained 3.56 per cent and 5.13 per cent respectively. The child population in the sample has stood at 18.12 per cent. The share of female children in female population (19.41 per

cent) has been higher than the share of male children in total male population (16.93 per cent).

Table 5.4 : Age-wise Classification of Male, Female and Total Population in Sample Area

Age Group	Male Per Cent		Female Per Cent		Total	Per cent of Diferent Age Groups
<u>Infant</u>						
0 - 4	20	2.02	48	5.23	68	3.56
<u>Child Population</u>						
5 - 9	38	3.83	63	6.87	101	5.29
10-14	130	13.10	115	12.54	245	12.83
<u>Working Age Group</u>						
15-17	182	18.35	158	17.23	340	17.81
18-24	122	12.30	93	10.14	215	11.26
25-29	121	12.20	75	8.18	196	10.27
30-39	123	12.40	122	13.30	245	12.83
40-49	122	12.30	117	12.76	239	12.52
50-59	86	8.67	76	8.29	162	8.49
<u>Old Age</u>						
60 & Above	48	4.84	50	5.45	98	5.13
All Age Groups	992	100.0	917	100.00	1909	100.00

There were 73.18 per cent persons in working age group (15 to 59 years of age) in sample households. The proportion of males in total working population is found to be 54.12 per cent as compared to 45.88 per cent females. However, the proportion of males in infant and child population has been of the lower order (29.41 per cent and 48.55 per cent respectively). In case of old age population also the females out numbered males in the sample area of the housing development project.

Table 5.5 : Respondents Level of Education in Sample Households

Educational Level	No. of HH.	Percentage
Illiterate	103	40.87
Read and Write	40	15.87
Primary	41	16.27
Middle School	25	9.92
High School	37	14.68
IA/Technical	-	-
Graduate	6	2.38
Post Graduate	-	-
A+ School	-	-
All Classes	252	100.00

A perusal of respondents educational level through Table 5.5 indicated that in 40.87 per cent households respondents were illiterate. Only 15.87 per cent were able to read and write in sample households. The maximum number of households (16.27 per cent) had respondents having education upto primary level. The respondents in 9.92 per cent households attained education at middle school level. As many as 14.68 per cent respondents were found to have passed high school. Only 2.38 per cent respondents in the sample area could receive graduation degree. None of the respondents had technical education background in the sample area.

5.3 ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

The economic profile of the displaced population is one of the important indicators to observe the kind and level of change in the economic activities, employment pattern and in income level before and after displacement of the project affected population.

Table 5.6 relating to area and number of land and assets before and after displacement with the displaced population under housing development project showed a drastic change. The total agricultural land with the sample households was 1147.62 acres before displacement. After acquisition of land under the project this area was reduced to only 124.52 acres.

Availability of agricultural land has gone down from 4.55 acres per household to only 0.49 acres per household after displacement. Like-wise among assets, number of wells, which were 61 has gone down to merely 2 in the sample area of six villages. There were 29 ponds before the project, now none of them existing in this area. There were as many as 27955 trees before launching of housing development project these number has gone down to 1287. Average number of trees per household is reduced to 5.11 from 110.93 over the period in the sample area.

Table 5.6 : Land and Assets Before and After Being Affected by the Project

Land and Assets	Before		After	
	Total Number	Average Number	Total Number	Average Number
Patta Land (Acres)	15.63	0.06	17.12	0.07
Non-Patta Land (Acres)	1131.99	4.49	107.40	0.43
No. of Wells	61	0.24	2	0.01
No. of Ponds/Tanks	29	0.12	-	-
Total No. of Trees	27955	110.93	1287	5.11
Total No. of Cattles	673	2.67	412	1.63
Total No. of Goats/Pigs	219	0.87	189	0.75
Total No. of Poultry/Birds	-	-	-	-

Availability of cattles also has reduced to 1.63 from 2.67 in the displaced households. The average number of goats and pigs have also gone down marginally in the area.

As an outcome of reduced agricultural land and assets, number of males and females engaged in agricultural activities has gone down drastically in sample villages. Prior to acquisition of agricultural land and assets 51.32 per cent males and 40.09 per cent females in working age group of the sample were engaged in agricultural activities. Their average period of engagement in agriculture used to be around three months. The engagement of men and women in agricultural activities after displacement is found to be 3.84 per cent and 2.81 per cent respectively. Average period of engagement in a year in agriculture remained same. Because of proper engagement in agricultural activities only 0.40 per cent males of the working age group adopted petty business activities before displacement in the area. But after displacement 14.02 per cent males and 0.62 per cent females of working age group adopted petty business activities with 220 days of average engagement in a year.

None of the family members of sample households was found to be engaged as daily wage earners before launching of housing development project in the area. But due to economic constraints 9.66 per cent of males in working age group

Table 5.7 : Changes in Primary Occupational Structure

Activities	Before Displacement			After Displacement		
	Male	Female	Average No. of Days	Male	Female	Average No. of Days
Agriculture	388 (51.32)	257 (40.09)	90	29 (3.84)	18 (2.81)	92
Fuelwood Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petty Business	3 (0.40)	-	244	106 (14.02)	4 (0.62)	220
Job in Project	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daily Wages	-	-	-	73 (9.66)	-	174
Artisan	2 (0.26)	-	-	12 (1.59)	-	180
Monthly Unskilled Job	-	-	-	42 (5.56)	-	210
Monthly Semi-skilled job	-	-	-	19 (2.52)	-	194
Other formal job	2 (0.26)	-	244	37 (4.89)	2 (0.31)	295
Any Other	2 (0.26)	-	244	96 (12.70)	14 (2.18)	216
Total No. of Male/ Female in Working Age Group	756 (100.0)	641 (100.0)		756 (100.0)	641 (100.0)	

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage

resorted to daily wage earnings after displacement. Their average engagement in the year was 174 days. Apart from daily wages, more persons have started doing artisan works, monthly unskilled job, monthly semi-skilled job and other formal jobs. Only around 1 per cent persons of the working age group were engaged in such jobs before displacement. But after displacement around 30 per cent male and females were found engaged in such jobs. Some other activities, like public transport services through hiring our tempos, buses and trucks was also initiated by some of the households. There were either bought or taken on rent by the households as new source of primary income generation. The average period of engagement in these activities ranged from 174 days to 295 days in a year.

On account of reduced role of agricultural activities in the absence of agricultural land, working population has shifted to other activities for sustenance of economic activities. But these occupational shifts could not restore the level of earnings of the displaced population. Per household primary income decreased from Rs.30825.40 per annum to Rs.13192.46 per annum after displacement in the sample households.

Reduced primary activities has led to decline in primary income of the sample households. This has given some boost

to secondary activities in the sample area. Level of secondary activities confined within two to three per cent of working population before displacement in the sample area. The secondary activities were adopted by more than 17 percent persons of the working age group after displacement in order to compensate reduced income level in households. Secondary activities were confined to agriculture, petty business and some other activities prior to project implementation in the sample households. Later on, after displacement more activities like, daily wage labour work, artisan and monthly unskilled job like activities were adopted as secondary activities by the sample population. Number of engagement day in such activities were also increased in order to get more income from activities (Table 5.8). All this resulted in increased income from secondary sources. Secondary average annual income which was Rs.660.71 per household has gone upto Rs.4000.79 after displacement in the sample area. Despite significant increase in secondary income, the total income of sample households received was far lower after displacement as compared to their income before land acquisition in area. The average per household income which was Rs.31486.11 per annum has declined to Rs.17192.25 after displacement.

Table 5.8 : Changes in Secondary Occupational Structure

Activities	Before Displacement			After Displacement		
	Male	Female	Average No. of Days	Male	Female	Average No. of Days
Agriculture	5 (0.66)	1 (0.16)	150	20 (2.65)	3 (0.47)	159
Fuelwood Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petty Business	7 (0.93)	-	224	33 (4.37)	10 (1.56)	363
Daily Wages	-	-	-	2 (0.26)	-	120
Artisan	-	-	-	3 (0.40)	-	-
Monthly Unskilled Job	-	-	-	10 (1.32)	-	-
Rent from House	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any Other	4 (0.53)	-	181	31 (4.10)	14 (2.18)	247
Total No. of Male/ Female in Working Age Group	756 (100.0)	641 (100.0)		756 (100.0)	641 (100.0)	

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage

5.4 THE PROCESS OF DISPLACEMENT

The process of displacement started with the information about the project initiation to the affected population and

its reaction among all affected groups. The sample households affected form housing development projects in

Table 5.9 : Source of Knowledge About the Project

Source of Information	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
Political Leaders	15 (5.95)	-	-	15 (2.37)
Drum Beat	-	-	-	-
Radio/News Paper	10 (3.97)	-	-	10 (1.58)
Notification	179 (71.03)	10 (3.97)	-	189 (29.81)
Village Mukhiya	44 (17.46)	126 (50.00)	-	170 (26.81)
Other Villagers	4 (1.59)	68 (26.98)	27 (10.71)	99 (15.62)
Village Gossip	-	1 (0.40)	7 (2.78)	8 (1.26)
Project/Other Govt.Officials	-	25 (9.92)	115 (45.63)	140 (22.08)
Acquisition Award	-	-	3 (1.19)	3 (0.47)
Total	252 (100.0)	230 (91.27)	152 (60.32)	634 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Lucknow have given 634 responses relating to source of information about the launching of the project in their area (Table 5.9). It is revealed that major source of information about the project was notification according to 29.81 per cent responses. Other major source was village mukhiya to deliver the news about the project among villagers. It is revealed through 22.08 per cent responses of sample households that information dissamination about the project has been through project and other government officials. As many as 15.62 per cent respondents received knowledge about the project through other villages. Remaining 6 per cent respondents have informed that they received information through political leaders, radio and newspapers, village gossips and acquisition awards.

As a reaction to project announcement 34.57 per cent responses by the sample households expressed helplessness and other 27.47 per cent shown anger. More than 22 per cent responses have shown fear of loosing land and other assets (Table 5.10). Some 9.72 responses expressed dispair and fatalism on this announcement. Only 38 responses constituting 5.86 per cent of total 648 responses in this regard expressed hope for some job on project initiation in their area. The only one respondent has become happy with project announcement in the sample households.

Table 5.10 : Reaction to the Announcement about the Project

Reaction	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
Happy	1 (0.40)	-	-	1 (0.15)
Angry	177 (70.24)	1 (0.40)	-	178 (27.47)
Fear of Loosing House/Land	50 (19.84)	94 (37.30)	-	144 (22.22)
Opportunity to sacrifice for National Development	-	-	-	-
Despair/Falatism	-	52 (20.63)	11 (4.37)	63 (9.72)
Hope for Job	-	30 (11.90)	8 (3.17)	38 (5.86)
Helplessness	24 (9.52)	51 (20.24)	149 (59.13)	224 (34.57)
All Responses	252 (100.0)	228 (90.48)	168 (66.67)	648 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Since most of the households felt uncomfortable with the news of project announcement in their area some positive reaction of the political leaders were expected for the

relief of affected population from this problem. Surprisingly, 52.78 per cent households told that leaders did nothing on this issue and kept themselves away from this problem. According to 1.59 per cent households leaders have tried to unite people against this project proposal in this area (Table 5.11). But at the same time 30.95 per cent household said that leaders supported the project on various grounds. Not only this, 2.38 per cent found that leaders became mediator of the project to serve their personal interests. None of the leaders tried to call peoples meeting to appraise the affected population with the real situation.

Table 5.11 : Leaders Reaction at the Project Announcement

Leaders Reaction	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Did nothing	133	52.78
Tried to unite people against	4	1.59
Discussed among themselves	30	11.90
Supported the Project	78	30.95
Called people's meeting	-	-
Became Mediator of the project	6	2.38
Any other	1	0.40
Total No. of Households	252	100.00

In sum, the political leaders did not play and rold with respect to helping affected people by way of poviding guidance. They could not make the whole atmosphere conducive for putting up people's problems before the project officials and other government officials.

With the news of the project through various sources affected parties started approaching project officials for clarification of their fears and problems regarding forthcoming acquisition of their properties for housing development project.

Only 17.86 per cent households expressed that project officials were helpful in his regard. According to 67.46 per cent households, project officials were unhelpful and secretive. Some 14.68 per cent have found that officials were quite indifferent to the problems of the affected population.

Table 5.12 : Attitude of the Project Officials

Attitude of Households	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Helpful	45	17.86
Unhelpful/Secretive	170	67.46
Indifferent	37	14.68
Total Households	252	100.00

Most of the project officials have started collaborating with other government officials to mislead the project affected displaced population in order to extract money from them. In due course of time they made a network to trap the displaced households. In order to pursue this strategy most of the project officials either became indifferent or unhelpful and secretive towards the problems of the displaced population.

5.5 PROCESS OF LAND TAKEOVER AND COMPENSATION

In the process of land takeover 1139.25 acres of land was given by 252 sample households of six villages (Table 5.13). The average land acquisition from each of the sample

Table 5.13 : Land Cost and Compensation

Compensation Received	Total Land/ Cash/Person	Average (Per H.H.)
Land Lost (in Acres)	1139.25	4.52
<u>Compensation Received:</u>		
Cash (in Rupees)	5521450	219105.16
Land for Land (Acres)	-	-
Job Given (No.)	-	-

households was 4.52 acres. For the acquisition of land a total sum of Rs.55214500 was received from government/project as compensation by the affected households. The average amount received per household was Rs.219105.16 in the sample area of Lucknow Urban Housing Development Project.

None of the households was given land for land under the scheme or any job to affected family member for the land take over under the project. The average per acre rate of compensation in the sample area turns out to be Rs.48465.66.

Having received this much amount of compensation against take over of their land under the housing development project, none of the displaced households was found to be

Table 5.14 : Opinion About Compensation

Opinion	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Do you consider your compensation adequate		
: No	252	100.00
Yes	-	-
<u>If No, How much would you have expected?</u>		
Double the Amount	17	6.75
Three times the Amount	36	14.29
Four times the amount	124	49.21
More than four times	75	29.76
Total	252	100.00

satisfied with the available rate of compensation. The compensation amount was expected to be double by 6.75 per cent of the total sample households (Table 5.14). Some 14.29 per cent households justified their demand for compensation amount as three times of the existing amount.

As many as 49.21 per cent households told that the compensation amount should have been four times more than what they were given. Remaining 29.76 per cent households in the sample area justified the payment of compensation even more than four times of the existing rate.

Thus, none of the household was satisfied with the available rate of compensation. They have given different reasons for increased compensation amount for their land acquired under the housing project.

The maximum number of households (244) have argued that they should have been given higher rate of compensation considering the fertility of their land. Usually agricultural land is categorised into three groups for the fixation of compensation rate. These farmers claimed that they did not received payment for land according to its fertility level. Some 174 households, constituting 28.52 per cent responses on this issue, argued that the money received as compensation was not enough to purchase equal measure of land. The prevailing rate was found to be far higher as

compared to rate at which they received compensation from the project. Many respondents (23.77 per cent) have revealed that the amount they received was not sufficient to replace their earlier income level. Remaining one per cent responses have given various arguments for getting higher rates of compensation. According to them the agencies involved in housing development (LDA and AVP) have done brisk sale of acquired land at very high rates. In view of this why should they not be given higher rates for their acquired land (Table 5.15).

Table 5.15 : Reason for Higher Compensation

Reason for Higher Compensation	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Land was fertile	244 (96.83)	1 (0.40)	-	245 (40.16)
Too many dependents on land	3 (1.19)	38 (15.08)	-	41 (6.72)
Unable to purchase equal measure of land	2 (0.79)	159 (63.10)	13 (5.16)	174 (28.52)
Does not replace income	3 (1.19)	28 (11.11)	114 (45.24)	145 (23.77)
Any Other	-	3 (1.19)	2 (0.79)	5 (0.82)
Total Responses	252 (100.0)	229 (90.87)	129 (51.19)	610 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Apart from showing dis-satisfaction from available rate of compensation for land acquisition, 10.71 per cent of displaced sample households reported for non-payment of full compensation amount (Table 5.16). Out of total 27 households who did not get full amount 4 reported that they could not bribe the middlemen to get full amount. Other 9 households (3.57 per cent) had pending compensation amount with the project because of some disputes. Around two per cent households had pending cases in the court. In such cases full payment would be available only after favourable court decisions. Some 9 households have given some other reasons like family disputes, delay in processing of the payment and processing of the payments as per court orders.

Table 5.16 : Reasons for Non-Payment of Full Amount

Reasons for Non-Payment of full amount	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Non-payment of Full Amount	27	10.71
<u>Reason for Non-Payment of Full Amount</u>		
Had to bribe officials	-	-
Had to bribe middlemen	4	1.59
Pending with Project	9	3.57
Pending in court	5	1.98
Any Other	9	3.57

As many as 8 households in the sample revealed that they had to bribe the officials for getting compensation amount for their acquired land and property (Table 5.17). Out of eight, four reported that they paid Rs.80,000 as bribe to State Land Acquisition Officer (SLAO) for the release of their compensation amount. One household has made payment of Rs.20,000 as bribe to Block Development officer (BDO) to get favour in this connection. One more family in the sample households also reported about the payment of Rs.20,000 to

Table 5.17 : Payment of Bribes for Compensation

Payment of Bribes for Compensation	No.of H.H.	Percen- tage	Amount (Rs.)	Percen- tage
<u>Did you pay bribes to officials for Compensation :</u>				
Yes	4	1.59		
No	248	98.41		
N.A.	-	-		
<u>If Yes, to Whom?</u>				
SLAO	4	50.00	80000.00	66.67
BDO	-	-	-	-
Project Authorities	2	25.00	20000.00	16.67
Bank officials	-	-	-	-
Other Officials	2	25.00	20000.00	16.67
Total	8	100.00	120000.00	100.00

some other officials who were related to the release of their compensation amount. Thus, a total sum of Rs.120,000 was reported to be given as bribe by the sample households of this study. It will not be out of place to mention that there may be some more households in the sample who might have given bribe but could not report here for certain reasons.

The compensation amount was utilised in various ways by the displaced families. More than 61 per cent households reported that they spent this money for house building. Only 11.11 per cent have spent compensation amount on land purchase. In order to initiate new economic activities 58 households (constituting 23.02 per cent of the sample) started business through investing compensation money. Some 1.19 per cent households have also invested this money in livestock purchase (Table 5.18). These are some productive expenditures made by the displaced families in order to meet their long term needs and enhance future income.

As many as 102 households constituting 40.48 per cent of sample spent compensation money on the purchase of household articles. Around 20 per cent have spent money on other consumer goods. The expenditure of compensation money on food items was made by 175 (69.44 per cent) households in the sample area. Some more expenditures on social functions and

Table 5.18 : Utilization of Compensation Amount

Utilisation of Compensation Amount	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Land Purchase	28 (11.11)	-	-	28 (3.96)
Household Articles	99 (39.29)	3 (1.19)	-	102 (14.43)
Land Development	-	-	-	-
Consumer Goods	33 (13.10)	17 (6.75)	-	50 (7.07)
Livestock Purchase	3 (1.19)	-	-	3 (0.42)
On Food	65 (25.79)	98 (38.89)	12 (4.76)	175 (24.75)
House Building	20 (7.94)	82 (32.54)	52 (20.63)	154 (21.78)
Social Function	3 (1.19)	34 (13.49)	49 (19.44)	86 (12.16)
Ornaments	-	4 (1.59)	13 (5.16)	17 (2.40)
Started Business	-	7 (2.78)	51 (20.24)	58 (8.20)
Any Other	1 (0.40)	3 (1.19)	30 (11.90)	34 (4.81)
Total	252 (100.00)	248 (98.41)	207 (82.14)	707 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

ornaments were also made by 113 (44.84 per cent) households. The expenditure pattern of compensation amount indicated that the most of the households were not particular in spending this money on productive items only. In the absence of priority order between different heads of expenditure among sample households, displaced population could not come up financially to an expected level.

It is further revealed through Table 5.19 that most of the decisions in case of 99.60 per cent households for spending the compensation money were taken by head of the households. Only in case of one family this decision was taken jointly by head of the household and his wife.

Table 5.19 : Decision About Spendings

Decision Taken for Spending the Compensation Money by	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Self (Head of Household)	251	99.60
Self and Wife	1	0.40
Wife	-	-
Self Father	-	-
Self Mother	-	-
Total	252	100.00

The payment of compensation to the displaced population was not made smoothly in many cases in Lucknow Housing Development project. Various kinds of anomalies were found in this regard. Owing to this 57.44 per cent displaced households lodged complains against these irregularities.

In case of more than 40 per cent complaints there was no response from the concerned officials (Table 5.20). In other 1.98 per cent complaints bribe was demanded to resolve the problem. Some complaints (11.51 per cent) resulted in court cases to resolve the problem on legal basis. But outcome of

Table 5.20 : Outcome of Complaints

Outcome of Complaints	No. of H.H.	Percentage
No responses	101	40.08
Bribe demanded	5	1.98
Contract job got	-	-
Court Case	29	11.51
Permanent Job	-	-
Compensation Increased	10	3.97
Any Other	-	-
Not complained	107	42.46
Total	252	100.00

3.97 per cent complaints was positive. All these households received increased compensation as a result of these complains. Thus, the result of the analysis showed that in most of the cases complaints against anomalies and irregularities the outcome was either negative or irresponsible. Only some complaints resulted in positive result in the sample area.

5.6 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

The displacement under the housing project of Lucknow did not involve residential relocation of the affected households. The agricultural land, orchards, ponds and wells were acquired under the housing development projects.

As a result of acquisition of the most of agricultural land and orchard under the project, the survival of the affected population in the village became quite difficult. More than 20 per cent households belonging to higher income group even shifted their residences in urban part of the district. These households have faced lesser problems in the process of displacement because of their sound economic base which was further strengthened with added money received as compensation. This helped them to start business in urban areas of the city.

The process of displacement proved more difficult for rest of the 80 per cent affected population in the area. The houses in the villages were as it is even after acquisition of agricultural land. In the absence of housing relocation there was no rehabilitation plan by the project authorities. But owing to reduced sources of income generation, the life of the villagers became very difficult in the project affected area.

Remaining 80 per cent of sample households belonging to small and marginal land holding class whose cultivable land have been acquired are compelled to live far below the poverty line in the villages bearing economic and social insecurities in the absence of a comprehensive resettlement and rehabilitation (R & R) policy.

5.7 IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT

The impact of displacement and resettlement is seen here in terms of availability of number of amenities before and after displacement and also change in quality of amenities during this period. Apart from these, displacement also influences employment opportunities among affected population.

Table 5.21 shows the availability of amenities before and after displacement in the sample area of housing development project in Lucknow. Most of the amenities are found to be available to a higher number of households after displacement than before in the sample area. Pucca houses which were available to only 11.51 per cent households, later on owned by more than 43 per cent households. Number of semi-pucca houses has also gone up from 53 to 106 in the sample area. At the same time kutcha houses and jhopri/huts were used by 56.75 per cent and 14.29 per cent households before displacement. Only 13.10 per cent and 4.37 per cent households had to live in such accommodations during later period.

The facilities of electricity, toilets and drinking water has become available to higher population segments after displacement. Electricity which was available to only 21.03 per cent households has become excessible for 81.35 per cent households. Only 4.37 per cent households had toilet before displacement, more than 54 per cent households used this facility after displacement. The safe drinking water which was used by 66.77 per cent households have become available to 97.22 per cent households after displacement. But the facilities relating to irrigation and employment were available to lesser number of households after displacement period.

Table 5.21 : Availability of Amenities Before and After Displacement

Availability of Amenities	Before Dis- placement	After Dis- placement
Pucca House	29 (11.51)	109 (43.25)
Semi-Pucca House	53 (21.03)	106 (42.06)
Kutcha House	143 (56.75)	33 (13.10)
Jopri/Hut	36 (14.29)	11 (4.37)
Electricity	53 (21.03)	205 (81.35)
Toilets	11 (4.37)	137 (54.37)
Drinking Water	167 (66.27)	245 (97.22)
Water for Irrigation	144 (57.14)	56 (22.22)
Employment	105 (41.67)	95 (37.70)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage

The quality of such amenities has also undergone improvement after displacement in the villages. Housing, electricity, hygienic facilities, drinking water, roads and school like amenities have become qualitatively better during later period (Table 5.22). But at the same time some amenities and opportunities like employment, irrigation, facility of burial or cremation place, meeting place and forests were found to be worse than in the past according to

Table 5.22 : Quality of Amenities Before and After Displacement

Quality of Amenities	Better than in the past	Worse than in the past	Same as in the past	Not resp- onded	Total Respo- nses
House	165 (65.48)	-	87 (34.52)	-	252
Electricity	174 (69.05)	2 (0.79)	76 (30.16)	-	252
Hygienic Facilities	129 (51.19)	6 (2.38)	117 (46.43)	-	252
Drinking water	199 (78.97)	-	53 (21.03)	-	252
Water for Irrigation	3 (1.19)	57 (22.62)	84 (33.33)	108 (42.86)	252
Employment	8 (3.17)	97 (38.49)	137 (54.37)	10 (3.97)	252
Roads	190 (75.40)	13 (5.16)	48 (19.05)	1 (0.40)	252
School	178 (70.63)	12 (4.76)	62 (24.60)	-	252
Burial/Cremation	28 (11.11)	104 (41.27)	105 (41.67)	15 (5.95)	252
Meeting Place	28 (11.11)	116 (46.03)	60 (23.81)	48 (19.05)	252
Forests	-	148 (58.73)	40 (15.87)	64 (25.40)	252

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

the households of the sample area. The deterioration in such facilities was because of the process of land takeover for the project.

Table 5.23 : Were you Unemployed After Displacement

	Number of Households	Percentage
<u>Were you unemployed after displacement?</u>		
Yes	83	32.94
No	30	11.90
NA/NP	139	55.16
<u>If yes, How Long?</u>		
1 - 6 months	2	2.41
6 - 12 months	17	20.48
12 - 24 months	23	27.71
24 & more	41	49.40

New amenities and the improvement in the existing facilities in the project area have not been made available wholly through the project programme. Except a few facilities most of these were made available through different development schemes. In some cases, improvements were made under certain programmes and in many other the facilities

were made under the process of urbanisation in the area. Being a housing development project, these facilities were basically meant for residents in housing schemes. The affected households could also get these facilities because of being located very near to housing development sites.

5.8 HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

The introduction of housing project has left some positive as well as negative impacts on the displaced population of the sample area.

The incidence of diseases on different population categories in the sample households of displaced persons indicated marginal increase in the cases of recurring fever among infants, boys and girls population after displacement. However, men and women of the area did not suffer in this respect (Table 5.24). Sufferings from malaria remained almost same as before displacement among all groups of population. The cases of dysentery and diarrhoea were found on the increase among infants boys and girls in the sample area. But the incidence of infectious diseases like T.B. and skin diseases has decreased in the area over this period. The cases of asthma have also been found on the decline in the sample area. The overall condition relating to health of sample population appeared to be improving after displacement.

Table 5.24 : Incidence of Diseases in Households
Before and After Displacement

Households	Diseases					
	Fever	Malaria	Dysentery/ Diarrhoea	T.B.	Asthma	Skin Di- seases
<u>Infants</u>						
Increase	38 (15.08)	56 (22.22)	49 (19.44)	11 (4.37)	9 (3.57)	9 (3.57)
Decrease	35 (13.89)	50 (19.84)	40 (15.87)	99 (39.29)	100 (39.68)	96 (38.09)
Same as Before	104 (41.27)	80 (31.75)	95 (37.70)	61 (24.21)	62 (24.60)	64 (25.40)
Total	177 (70.24)	186 (73.81)	184 (73.02)	171 (67.86)	171 (67.86)	169 (67.06)
<u>Boys</u>						
Increase	55 (21.82)	70 (27.78)	73 (28.97)	17 (6.75)	13 (5.16)	13 (5.16)
Decrease	51 (20.24)	71 (28.17)	52 (20.63)	128 (50.80)	126 (50.00)	116 (46.03)
Same as Before	139 (55.16)	104 (41.27)	118 (46.83)	75 (29.76)	78 (30.95)	80 (31.75)
Total	245 (97.22)	245 (97.22)	243 (96.43)	220 (87.30)	217 (86.11)	209 (82.94)
<u>Girls</u>						
Increase	55 (21.82)	71 (28.17)	73 (28.97)	19 (7.54)	13 (5.16)	13 (5.16)
Decrease	52 (20.63)	71 (28.17)	53 (21.03)	126 (50.00)	127 (50.39)	118 (46.83)
Same as Before	141 (55.95)	106 (42.06)	121 (48.02)	77 (30.56)	81 (32.14)	82 (32.54)
Total	248 (98.41)	248 (98.41)	247 (98.02)	222 (88.09)	221 (87.70)	213 (84.52)

Table (contd...)

Households	Diseases					
	Fever	Malaria	Dysentery/ Diarrhoea	T.B.	Asthma	Skin Di- seases
<u>Men</u>						
Increase	52 (20.63)	66 (26.19)	58 (23.02)	28 (11.11)	16 (6.35)	15 (5.95)
Decrease	57 (22.62)	70 (27.78)	59 (23.41)	101 (40.08)	99 (39.29)	104 (41.27)
Same as Before	143 (56.75)	116 (46.03)	135 (53.57)	121 (48.02)	134 (53.17)	111 (44.05)
Total	252 (100.00)	252 (100.00)	252 (100.00)	250 (99.21)	249 (98.81)	230 (91.27)
<u>Women</u>						
Increase	52 (20.63)	66 (26.19)	58 (23.02)	21 (8.33)	17 (6.75)	15 (5.95)
Decrease	57 (22.62)	70 (27.78)	60 (23.81)	99 (39.29)	100 (39.68)	103 (40.87)
Same as Before	143 (56.75)	116 (46.03)	134 (53.17)	131 (51.98)	134 (53.17)	113 (44.84)
Total	252 (100.00)	252 (100.00)	252 (100.00)	251 (99.60)	251 (99.60)	231 (91.67)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

The main factor behind decline in the incidence of diseases is safe and pollution free source of drinking water. About 60 per cent households in the sample area used well as source of drinking water before displacement. The well as source of drinking water was used only by 37.70 per cent during later period. Use of hand pump has also increased

after displacement in the area (Table 5.25). The tap water supply which was available only to 5.56 per cent households before displacement this facility became successively available to 8.73 per cent households. About 11 per cent households were provided with the facility of drinking water supply through handpumps and tap after displacement. Apart from these 7.54 per cent households had the facility of government hand pumps after displacement. As many as 6.75 per cent households in the sample area stopped using hand pumps and wells which were very old. On the whole there has been significant improvement in the safe drinking water facilities during post project period.

Table 5.25 : Source of Drinking Water Before the Project and Now

Source of Drinking Water	Before	After
Well	151 (59.92)	95 (37.70)
Hand Pump	70 (27.78)	89 (35.32)
Tap Water Supply	14 (5.56)	22 (8.73)
Handpump & Tap water supply	-	27 (10.71)
Govt. Handpump	-	19 (7.54)
Well and Handpump	17 (6.75)	-
Total	252(100.00)	252(100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage

On the problems of environmental pollution none of the respondents found atmosphere cleaner than before. However, some 13.10 per cent households found pollution level same as before (Table 5.26).

Table 5.26 : Do you Find the Air Cleaner or More Polluted than in the Past

Pollution	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Cleaner	-	-
More Dust/smoke particles	219	86.90
Same as Before	33	13.10
N.P./NA	-	-
Total	252	100.00

About 86.90 per cent households have complained that they are facing more dust and smoke particles after displacement under the process of urbanisation and growing population. They found life difficult due to these developments and pollution which, according to them, will keep on increasing in coming days in this area. Apart from environmental pollution 67.46 per cent households have also found perceptible increase in the noise pollution in the area

due to traffic and other activities in the surrounding areas. As many as 79 households in the sample were affected by occasional blasts or other loud noise around the village. The whole information relating to pollution in the area indicated that the earlier calm and peaceful atmosphere of the village is no more available in the area.

5.9 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IMPACT

The displacement has brought some significant social and cultural changes in the life of villagers located in the project area. All the households in the sample area have expressed these perceptions in this regard through 782 responses.

More than 23 per cent of total responses of the households have revealed that population in the area has developed craze for new fashionable garments after displacement. Old cultural practices like use of traditional songs and rituals in social functions are diminishing. The use of cinema songs on social functions have become more prevalent (Table 5.27). There has been marked decline in the religious practices due to adoption of new culture. About 33 per cent responses disclosed about the growing drunken behaviour among population after displacement. People have

Table 5.27 : Cultural Changes After Displacement

Cultural Changes	No. of Households and Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
Cutting Forests	3 (1.19)	-	-	3 (0.41)
New and Fashionable cloths	166 (65.87)	3 (1.19)	-	169 (23.21)
Different Food	4 (1.59)	21 (8.33)	3 (1.19)	28 (3.85)
Drunken Behaviour	70 (27.78)	94 (37.30)	3 (1.19)	167 (22.94)
More Wife Beating	3 (1.19)	17 (6.75)	19 (7.54)	39 (5.36)
More Gambling	3 (1.19)	56 (22.22)	34 (13.49)	93 (12.77)
Lack of Religious Practice	3 (1.19)	44 (17.46)	19 (7.54)	66 (9.07)
Lack of Respect to Mothertongue	-	6 (2.38)	23 (9.13)	29 (3.98)
Use of Cinema Songs on Social Functions	-	11 (4.37)	123 (48.81)	134 (18.41)
Total	252 (100.00)	252 (100.00)	224 (88.89)	728 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

started more gambling in the area. There has been perceptible increase in the wife beating cases also. In sum, in changing circumstances there has been a marked deterioration in old cultural values and habits in the sample area after displacement.

The problems of women have also increased after displacement in the area. There has been an increase in atrocities on women (Table 5.28). In the absence of gainful engagement for the women they are seeking job outside house. But 14.79 per cent responses of different households have revealed that jobs are not available for women. The jobs are available only for unskilled workers and daily wage earners in the area. In such jobs also more than 9 per cent responses have revealed that there was disparity in wages between men and women. As a result of such conditions 23.47 per cent responses indicated that women faced more food problems as compared to other family members. Lastly, some 13 per cent responses relating to problems of women have indicated towards problems like - difficulties in collecting firewood and drinking water etc. in the sample area.

In the sample area people have responded in various ways on the non-availability of required jobs and very low paid jobs for women. More than 53 per cent households held the view that women could not get good jobs because either they

Table 5.28 : Problems Faced by Women After Displacement

Problems of Women	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
No job outside home	104 (41.28)	-	-	104 (14.79)
Difficult to get Firewood	62 (24.60)	7 (2.78)	-	69 (9.82)
Difficult to get Drinking Water	1 (0.40)	15 (5.95)	1 (0.40)	17 (2.42)
Less Food compared to others in family	72 (28.57)	83 (32.94)	10 (3.97)	165 (23.47)
Lack of Hygienic Facilities	2 (0.79)	33 (13.10)	41 (16.27)	76 (10.81)
Jobs gets only unskill and daily wage	9 (3.57)	62 (24.60)	25 (9.92)	96 (13.66)
Disparity in Wages	2 (0.79)	24 (9.52)	38 (15.08)	64 (9.10)
Increase in Atrocities	-	23 (9.13)	89 (35.32)	112 (15.93)
Total	252 (100.00)	247 (98.02)	204 (80.95)	703 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

are not intelligent or they are not interested in doing jobs. Another 53 per cent said that they are not enough trained and capable of doing such jobs. Some 50 per cent households again expressed women in the area are capable but discriminated in getting jobs (Table 5.29). About 39 per cent households also explained about the operation of employers in this regard. They (women) are given the job in case of specific need of women employee. Other-wise they are mostly not preferred by the employers.

Table 5.29 : Reaction About Women (Remain at Home or Get Only Very Low Paid Jobs)

Responses	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
Women not Intelligent/ Not Interested	134 (53.17)	-	-	134 (21.54)
Women Not Educated/Trained	10 (3.97)	124 (49.21)	-	134 (21.54)
Not Capable of doing skilled jobs	-	7 (2.78)	119 (47.23)	126 (20.26)
Capable but Discriminated Against	108 (42.86)	13 (5.16)	3 (1.19)	124 (19.94)
Gave them/us any jobs, they/we need them	-	86 (34.13)	12 (4.76)	98 (15.76)
Any other	-	1 (0.39)	5 (1.98)	6 (0.96)
Total	252 (100.0)	231 (91.67)	139 (55.16)	622 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

The impact of displacement on children (below 14 years) in the sample area has been depicted through Table 5.30. More than 42 per cent households reported about the drop out cases among the school going children in this age group.

Table 5.30 : Impact on Children Below 14 Years

Impact on Children	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
Drop Out from School	107 (42.46)	-	-	107 (15.18)
Mal-nutrition	73 (28.97)	23 (9.13)	-	96 (13.62)
No School because required to Work at Home	17 (6.75)	35 (13.89)	4 (1.59)	56 (7.94)
No School in the new Place	2 (0.79)	-	-	2 (0.28)
School of poor quality	43 (17.06)	62 (24.60)	24 (9.52)	129 (18.30)
Fall ill quite often	1 (0.40)	100 (39.68)	17 (6.75)	118 (16.74)
Not enough food	-	2 (0.79)	1 (0.40)	3 (0.43)
Attracted by Anti- Social Elements	9 (3.57)	18 (7.14)	167 (66.27)	194 (27.52)
Total	252 (100.0)	240 (95.24)	213 (84.52)	705 (100.0)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Some 39 per cent households have reported malnutrition among children after displacement. Some 23 per cent households also reported that their children are not going to school because they are required to work at home due to poor economic condition of the household. More than 47 per cent households have said that their children fell ill quite often due to malnutrition and weakness. Lastly 77 per cent households also observed that their children in this age groups are attracted by anti-social elements of the area. Thus, the over all impact of displacement on children in the sample area has not been reported to be very encouraging.

On the positive points of the project, more than 77 per cent households of the sample did not find any positive point in the project. But at the same time 5.56 per cent households reported to have better life-style with the facilities of city life after displacement in the area (Table 5.31). Around 15 per cent households have also reported that overall development of the village as a town place, facility of electricity and development of better passages and roads could become possible only after launching of project in the area. Some other (4.36 per cent) households felt better after displacement because of availability of many essential facilities along with better health facilities in the area. Some 2.78 per cent households have also found better

irrigation facilities for their remaining agricultural land due to availability of electricity for longer hours in a day.

Table 5.31 : The Most Positive Points of the Project

Positive Points	No. of Households & Percentage		
	Ist Re- sponse	IInd Res- sponse	Total Respo- nses
No Positive Point	195 (77.38)	-	195 (74.43)
Better Irrigation Facilities	7 (2.78)	-	7 (2.67)
Better Life Style City life	14 (5.56)	-	14 (5.34)
Facility of Electricity Available Now	4 (1.59)	1 (0.40)	5 (1.91)
Overall Development Village has town place	8 (3.17)	2 (0.79)	10 (3.82)
Roads are developed/ Better passages	14 (5.56)	4 (1.59)	18 (6.87)
Better employment opportunity	-	2 (0.79)	2 (0.76)
Essential Facilities Available	8 (3.17)	1 (0.40)	9 (3.44)
Better health facilities	2 (0.79)	-	2 (0.76)
Total	252 (100.00)	10 (3.97)	262 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Table 5.32 : Complaints About the Process of Displacement and Resettlement

Opinion About Displacement/ Resettlement	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Yes	246	97.62
No	6	2.38
Total	252	100.00

Despite all positive points highlighted in preceeding part by around 22 per cent of sample households, there were number of complaints about the process of displacement and resettlement. About 98 per cent of the sample households have found various problems, shortcomings and anomalies in the process of displacement and resettlement mentioned as following :

1. Most of the households reported that actual acquired area of land by LDA was far higher than what was mentioned in LDA records. Thus, the figures relating to area of land acquisition were deflated in Lucknow Development Authority's records.

2. The respondents of two villages reported that the payment of compensation amount for land acquisition by LDA was made at a very low rate. At the time of acquisition the prevailing rate of that area was reported to be Rs.7.50 per sq.ft. The claimants (displaced households) had agreed to take compensation at the rate of Rs.5.00 per sq.ft. But they did not get their compensation even at this rate. They were ultimately provided compensation at the rate of Rs.1.22 per sq.ft. only.
3. Only part payment of compensation (60 per cent) was made at the rate of Rs.1.22 per sq.ft. by LDA during the year 1982-83. Rest of the 40 per cent of total compensation amount is yet to be received by the claimants from the LDA.
4. All the displaced households seeking due claim from LDA have formed a society known as "All India Krishak Samiti." They are demanding to get their due (40 per cent) compensation at the prevailing rate (i.e. Rs.22.00 per sq.ft.) from the LDA. However, this protest group does not include most of the small and marginal land holding households. They are unaware with the latest developments and are still unorganised.

5. The terms and conditions of disbursement of compensation amount for land acquisition were found to be better in U.P. Housing Development Board/Awas Vikas Parishad (AVP) as compared to Lucknow Development Authority (LDA). The Housing Board has made full payment of compensation against land acquisition to all affected families in three instalments. The first instalment of payment was made during the year of acquisition, i.e. 1982-83. The second instalment was paid during the year 1990. The last and third instalment was made during the year 1996. The compensation rates per sq.ft. for the payment of each instalments were Rs.0.85, Rs.2.25 and Rs.6.00 respectively.
6. There has been mass misappropriation of compensation amount to be distributed for land acquisition in different schemes of Urban Housing Development. Most of the households were deprived of the full distributed compensation for their acquired land. The then ADM (Land Acquisition) did not seek the official help of 'Lekhpal' to identify the head of displaced households for giving compensation. One independent advocate was deputed to identify the affected household and to certify the acquired area. The money for land acquisition was finally to be deposited in a joint account (in the name of the head of affected household

and the advocate). At the time of withdrawal of deposited money, affected household received only 50 per cent of the deposited money. Rest of the 50 per cent money was misappropriated by advocate and other officials involved in this process. When affected families lodged FIR against the officials, the ADM (Land Acquisition) and nine other officials were suspended under the charges of corruption.

7. In the absence of a concrete resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) policy a component of impoverishment, marginalisation occurred when affected families could not restore their prior economic strength. Medium sized farms became small. Small holders previously precariously balanced above the poverty line have fallen below it and will never recover, even without becoming landless.
8. Whatever amount was received by small and marginal farmers as compensation money they have spent it. Now they are bound to work as landless labourers or petty traders/hawkers. The chances of small shop keepers, service workers, vendors and others with such business re-establishing successfully would depend on the nature of resettlement provisions given to them.

9. Interview with the affected families revealed that most of the households whose land have been acquired are in net loss. They used to grow fruits, vegetables, cash crops and other foodgrain crops in their orchards and fields. Now they are broken households. It is fully true for small farmers. Large and medium land owning households have shifted to trading and other activities. Under this process they have left their village as a place of residence. This has further created problems for remaining households in the village. The process of social disarticulation has stepped in. Mutual support networks and arrangements are found to be deminishing, a multifaceted resource is lost. The capacity for self-management and social control at the village level is weakening or at the verge of collapse in the absence of a significant segment of vilage population.
10. Remaining 80 per cent of rural households belonging to small and marginal land holding class whose cultivable land have been acquired are bound to live far below the poverty line in the villages facing above mentioned economic and social insecurities in the absence of a comprehensive R & R policy.

Most of the complaints and problems highlighted above have been found because of indifferent and unhelpful attitude

of the project authorities. As per Table 5.33, in the sample area 56.35 per cent households have found project authorities unhelpful. Remaining 25 per cent have reported about the indifferent attitude of the concerned officials towards solving their problems relating to displacement under project. Only one of the households in the sample have reported condescending attitude of the authorities involved in the process. Remaining 18.25 per cent have also found behaviour of project authorities helpful while dealing with the displaced population of the project area.

Table 5.33 : The Attitude of the Project Authorities

Attitude of Project Authorities	Number of Households	Percentage
Condescending	1	0.40
Indifferent	63	25.00
Helpful	46	18.25
Unhelpful	142	56.35
Total	252	100.00

In the last part of interview all the households in the sample area were requested to give suggestions regarding rehabilitation policy in their area. Out of 252 households

Table 5.34 : Respondent's Suggestions Regarding Rehabilitation Policy

Suggestions	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
No Suggestion	105 (41.67)	-	-	105 (27.27)
Employment should be provided in concerned project	38 (15.08)	7 (2.78)	1 (0.40)	46 (14.84)
Rate of compensation should be increased	51 (20.24)	10 (3.97)	-	61 (19.68)
Compensation should be given for trees on acquired land	7 (2.77)	7 (2.78)	-	14 (4.52)
Instead of Compensation Land Should be given	28 (11.11)	18 (7.14)	2 (0.79)	48 (15.48)
Concerned Household should be consulted for fixing up compensation	15 (5.95)	5 (1.98)	-	20 (6.45)
Compensation should be given on the spot	3 (1.19)	-	-	3 (0.97)
There should be timely payment of compensation	1 (0.40)	2 (0.79)	1 (0.40)	4 (1.29)
Pending compensation should be cleared	1 (0.40)	4 (1.59)	-	5 (1.61)
Everybody should be treated equally	3 (1.19)	1 (0.40)	-	4 (1.29)
Total	252 (100.00)	54 (21.43)	4 (1.59)	310 (100.0)

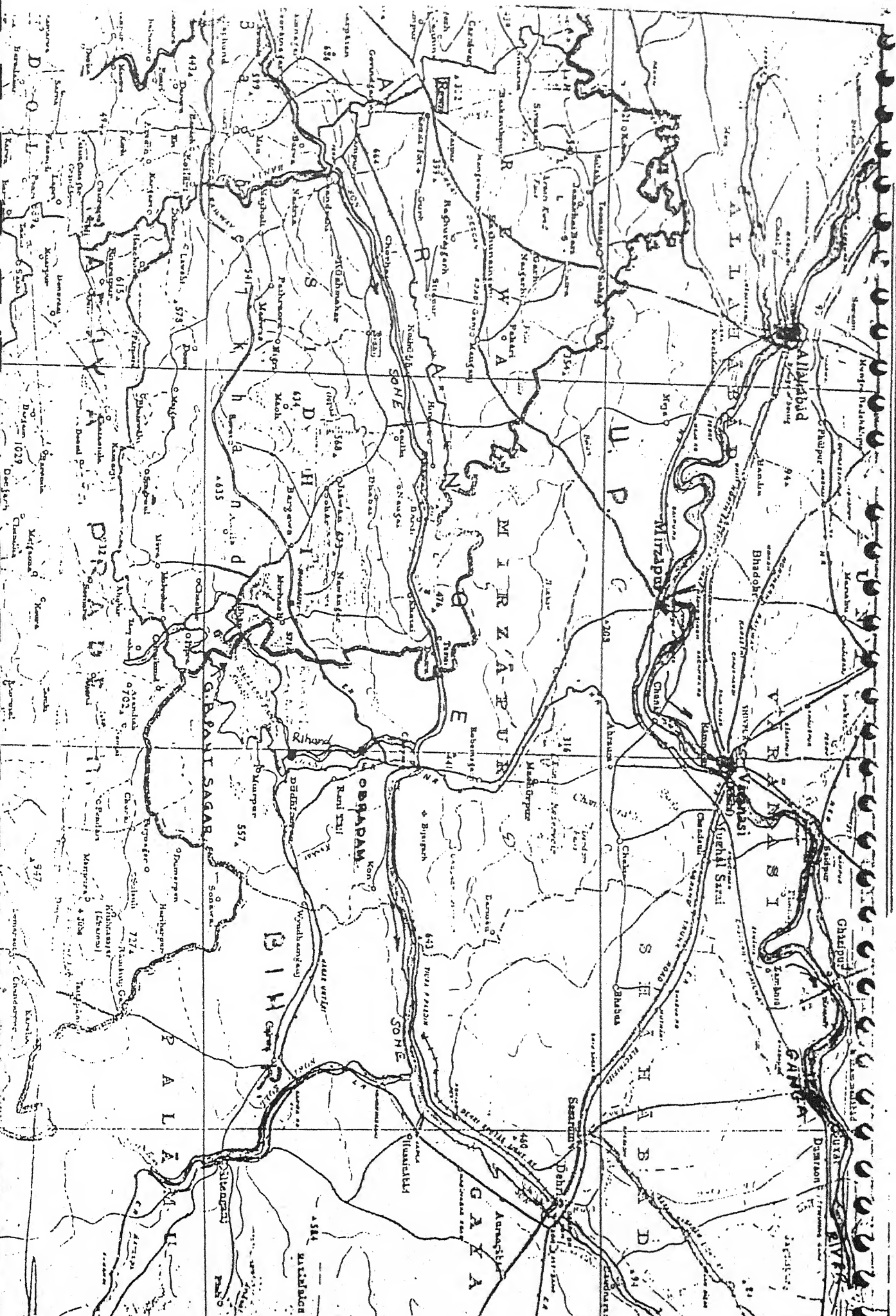
Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

105 (41.67 per cent) did not give any suggestion in this regard. Some 46 households suggested about the provision of employment in the concerned project. In case of housing development project they suggested that LDA and Housing Development Corporations involved in the process are in a position to provide employment to a sizeable number of displaced population.

More than 24 per cent households have suggested to increase the compensation rate keeping in view the prevailing rate of land market. Some more households have proposed the idea that while fixing up compensation rates, affected group of the households should also be consulted (Table 5.34). More than 28 per cent households have also suggested that compensation for trees along with land should be given. They also argued that in case of availability of land at some distant place, the land for land should be provided to check the problem of unemployment under the project displacement.

The sample households have given some more points in this regards. These included timely payment of compensation on the spot payment of compensation, clearance of pending compensation cases and equal treatment for equal compensation case.

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF META AND ORBA DAMS



CHAPTER VI

6.1 DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION IN HYDRO-THERMAL POWER AND IRRIGATION PROJECT

The study on displacement and rehabilitation, in this part relates to Obra Dam. Obra Dam is situated on Rihand river 33 kms. down-stream of Rihand Dam in Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh, where the river flows through a narrow gorge. Obra Dam utilises the Tail-race water from Rihand Power House. It is a rock filled earthen dam and was completed in 1970. The length of the main dam, left dyke and right dykes are 450 metres, 577 metres and 575 metres respectively and the maximum height of the dam is 29.23 metres. The catchment area of Obra Dam including catchment of Rihand Dam is 13,880 square kilometres.

This Dam has important role in power generation. The Obra Hydel Power House has installation of 3 machines of 33.33 MW each, hence total generation of 100 MW from water of Obra Dam reservoir. This dam also feeds water to Obra Thermal Power House for cooling, washing and other purpose which has generation capacity of 1550 MW. For feeding to Thermal Power House two channels have been constructed known as in-take channel and off-take channel.

The four villages in the surroundings of Obra Dam constitute the sample of the study area. The land from these four villages has been acquired for the construction of Dam. Out of total four villages, two are located on the other side of the Dam and remaining two villages are located near the official building of the Dam. The two villages are located near the Obra town and remaining two are far from Dam site and situated on hilly track. Owing to the location of the villages, two villages nearer to town are more developed with better facilities than others.

Some of the affected population has been provided with employment opportunities in the project. The problem of electricity and water are faced in the two villages of first category. The villages located nearer to the Dam and town are equipped with infrastructural facilities. Many of the displaced households in these villages are blacksmith by caste and profession.

The most of the agriculture in the area is rainfed. But some of the rich farmers in the area are capable of using irrigation water from Dam. The irrigation charges are quite high and the majority of farmers can not afford to use it. Despite all problems households engaged in cultivation manage to cultivate all crops. Apart from farming, the population in two less developed villages is found to be engaged in the daily wage earnings.

Table 6.1 : Sample Villages and Households

Village	Selected Households
1. Obra	20
2. Magrhwa	20
3. Billy	30
4. Kharatiya	20
Total	90

The number of households in the study sample have been taken in proportion to the total number of households and total acquired area from each of the sample villages. The largest area for the project has been acquired from Billi village.

The present case of displacement and rehabilitation in Obra Dam project highlights the existing discrimination between two sets of villages. A set of two villages has been developed with the availability of rehabilitation facilities and other infrastructural facilities from the project. The other set of villages was left to bear the adversities of displacement in the absence of rehabilitation measures.

6.2 DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND EDUCATIONAL
LEVEL OF AFFECTED POPULATION

All the four vilalges - Obra, Billi, Kharatiya and Magrhwa taken in the sample of the study belong to Chopan block of district Sonbhadra. There are 90 households taken in the sample from four villages. Billi being the biggest village among all four, the maximum number of households (30) are taken from this village for the sample. There are 534 persons in the sample of four villages. The share of population in each village varies from 31.84 per cent to 21.35 per cent. The average household population in sample area is about 6 persons. Average number of male per household is found to be relatively higher than female in the sample area (Table 6.2).

The caste-wise composition of the population sample indicates that it is dominated by Scheduled Castes population. There is no Scheduled Tribes and OBC population in the sample area. Out of 90 households, 62.22 per cent belong to SC and remaining 37.78 per cent are from 'Other' category. The population distribution among SC and others has been 62.17 per cent and 37.83 per cent respectively in the sample. The proportion of females in SC population has been lower 47.29 per cent than the same (49.50 per cent) in other category (Table 6.3).

Table 6.2 : Village and Block-wise Distribution of Households and Population

Village/ Block	No. of H.H.	% of H.H. in Total Sample H.H. in Sonbha- dra	Population						Population Percentage		
			Male	Average Popula- tion per HH	Female	Average Popula- tion per HH	Total	Average Popula- tion per HH	Male	Female	Total
1. Obra	20	22.22	66	3.30	60	3.00	126	6.30	52.38	47.62	23.60
2. Billi	30	33.33	82	2.73	88	2.93	170	5.67	48.24	51.76	31.84
3. Kharatiya	20	22.22	63	3.15	51	2.55	114	5.70	55.26	44.74	21.35
4. Magrahawa	20	22.22	66	3.30	58	2.90	124	6.20	52.23	46.77	23.22
(a) Chopan	90	100.00	277	3.08	257	2.86	534	5.93	51.87	48.13	100.00
Sonbhadra	90	100.00	277	3.08	257	2.86	534	5.93	51.87	48.13	100.00

Table 6.3 : Caste-wise Distribution of Sample Households and Population

Households/ Population	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	Other	Total
No. of H.H.	56	-	-	34	90
Percentage	62.22	-	-	37.78	100.00
Population	332	-	-	202	534
Percentage	62.17	-	-	37.83	100.00
Male	175	-	-	102	277
Percentage	52.71	-	-	50.50	51.87
Female	157	-	-	100	257
Percentage	47.29	-	-	49.50	48.13

Age-wise classification of the sample population indicated 6.55 per cent infants, 16.86 per cent children, 72.08 per cent persons in working age group and remaining 4.49 per cent persons in old age group. The male-female composition of the sample population indicates 48.05 percent female population in the working age group. However, proportion of females in child and infant population has been 50 per cent and 65.71 per cent respectively. The proportion of females in old age population has been only 16.67 per cent in the sample area (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4 : Age-wise Classification of Male, Female and Total Population in Sample Area

Age Group	Male	Per Cent	Female	Per Cent	Total	Per cent of Different Age Groups
<u>Infant</u>						
0 - 4	12	4.33	23	8.95	35	6.55
<u>Child Population</u>						
5 - 9	16	5.78	29	11.28	45	8.43
10-14	29	10.47	16	6.23	45	8.43
<u>Working Age Group</u>						
15-17	29	10.47	21	8.17	50	9.36
18-24	35	12.64	48	18.68	83	15.54
25-29	36	13.00	19	7.39	55	10.30
30-39	31	11.19	30	11.67	61	11.42
40-49	42	15.16	44	17.12	86	16.10
50-59	27	9.75	23	8.95	50	9.36
	200	72.20	185	71.98	385	
<u>Old Age</u>						
60 & Above	20	7.22	4	1.56	24	4.49
All Age Groups	277	100.0	257	100.00	534	100.00

Out of 90 households in the sample, 63 per cent of family heads in the sample area are not having any educational background. Some 17.78 per cent can only read and write. Primary and middle level education is held among 4.44 per cent and 5.56 per cent family heads respectively. Remaining 2.22 per cent had education upto High School level (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5 : Respondents Level of Education in Sample Households

Educational Level	No. of HH.	Percentage
Illiterate	63	70.00
Read and Write	16	17.78
Primary	4	4.44
Middle School	5	5.56
High School	2	2.22
IA/Technical	-	-
Graduate	-	-
Post Graduate	-	-
A+ School	-	-
All Classes	90	100.00

6.3 ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

The initiation of Obra Dam project and subsequent displacement in the sample area has brought about significant changes in the agricultural area and allied assets. The economic activities and overall occupational structure has undergone drastic change in the process of displacement.

The area of agricultural land, which was 274.74 acres in the sample households has gone down to 50.05 acres after displacement (Table 6.6). Per household availability of land has declined from 3.05 acres to 0.56 acres in the sample

Table 6.6 : Land and Assets Before and After Being Affected by the Project

Land and Assets	Before		After	
	Total Number	Average Number	Total Number	Average Number
Patta Land (Acres)	-	-	-	-
Non-Patta Land (Acres)	274.74	3.05	50.05	0.56
No. of Wells	3	0.03	1	0.01
No. of Ponds/Tanks	50	0.56	-	-
Total No. of Trees	4787	53.19	695	7.72
Total No. of Cattles	320	3.56	243	2.70
Total No. of Goats/Pigs	25	0.28	20	0.22
Total No. of Poultry/Birds	-	-	-	-

households. Along with this, number of wells, ponds, trees, cattles and goats has declined in the area after displacement.

Table 6.7 relates to changes in primary occupational structure after displacement indicates drastic changes in primary activities of population of working age group in the

Table 6.7 : Changes in Primary Occupational Structure

Activities	Before Displacement			After Displacement		
	Male	Female	Average No. of Days	Male	Female	Average No. of Days
Agriculture	129 (64.50)	113 (61.08)	89	67 (33.50)	53 (28.65)	86
Fuelwood collection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petty Business	-	-	-	-	-	-
Job in Project	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daily Wages	-	-	-	8 (4.00)	12 (6.49)	-
Artisan	10 (5.00)	-	90	50 (25.00)	25 (13.51)	90
Monthly Unskilled Job	-	-	-	1 (0.50)	-	250
Other formal job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any Other	-	-	-	56 (28.00)	3 (1.62)	206
Total No. of Male/ Female in Working Age Group	200 (100.0)	185 (100.0)		200 (100.0)	185 (100.0)	

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage

sample area. The level of agricultural activities have declined significantly due to reduced agricultural area. In view of land scarcity for cultivation, more than 52 per cent male and 22 per cent female of working age group opted for non-agricultural activities as primary occupation after displacement. But the decline in income level due to reduced agricultural activities could not be compensated with the adoption of other activities in the sample area. The average household income of Rs.30,638.89 has come down to Rs.19,950 after displacement.

It is revealed from Table 6.8 that prior to inception of dam project, none of the persons in working age group opted for secondary activity. The gainful engagement in agricultural activities prevented population from going for secondary activities. But engagement in agricultural activities after displacement has gone down. The problem of income generating activities has become more grave in the group of less developed villages. Under such compelling conditions most of the male population stepped in secondary activities also. More than 50 per cent females in working age group have also started doing some secondary activities to substantiate their family income after displacement. This led to generation of income from secondary sources also. Household income from secondary sources was Rs.2011.11 per annum in the sample area after displacement. The average

Table 6.8 : Changes in Secondary Occupational Structure

Activities	Before Displacement			After Displacement		
	Male	Female	Average No. of Days	Male	Female	Average No. of Days
Agriculture	-	-	-	70 (35.00)	40 (21.62)	90
Fuelwood Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petty Business	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other formal job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daily Wages	-	-	-	80 (40.00)	45 (24.32)	185
Artisan	-	-	-	30 (15.00)	10 (5.41)	100
Monthly Unskilled Job	-	-	-	5 (2.50)	-	45
Rent from House	-	-	-	12 (6.00)	-	214
Total No. of Male/ Female in Working Age Group	200 (100.0)	185 (100.0)		200 (100.0)	185 (100.0)	

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage

primary and secondary income in the sample households has reached at the level of Rs.21961.11 per annum after displacement. This is found to be far lower as compared to average annual household income prior to initiation of dam

project (Rs.30638.89) in the area. The economic conditions in less developed villages of the sample has become more serious under these circumstances.

6.4 THE PROCESS OF DISPLACEMENT

The process of displacement in project affected population started with the first information about the dam project in the area. The maximum households (81) of the sample villages came to know about the project through village mukhiya. Notification was other major source of project information to 79 households. The information about project through project and other government officials was received by only 5 households. Radio and newspaper became source of information for only 3 households in the sample (Table 6.9).

None of the households taken project initiation in the area as a welcome sign. The most of the households (86.67 per cent) became angry with this news (Table 6.10). About 58 per cent households have also shown fear of loosing land and other property due to displacement in the project. More than 66 per cent households have shown their helplessness in this regard. Despite all round opposition of the project 36.33 per cent households have become hopeful of getting job through the project.

Table 6.9 : Source of Knowledge About the Project

Source of Information	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
Political Leaders	-	-	-	-
Drum Beat	-	-	-	-
Radio/News Paper	3 (3.33)	-	-	3 (1.52)
Notification	79 (87.78)	-	-	79 (40.10)
Village Mukhiya	8 (8.89)	72 (80.00)	1 (1.11)	81 (41.12)
Other Villagers	-	9 (10.00)	20 (22.22)	29 (14.72)
Village Gossip	-	-	-	-
Project/Other Govt.Officials	-	-	5 (5.56)	5 (2.54)
Acquisition Award	-	-	-	-
Total	90 (100.0)	81 (90.00)	26 (28.89)	197 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Reaction of affected households with the news of project initiation in their villages have been negative. All of them suffered from insecurity. Many of them wanted to shift this

project from their area or expected some other kind of relief. In these moments of stress, villagers sought help from political leaders.

Table 6.10 : Reaction to the Announcement about the Project

Reaction	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
Happy	-	-	-	-
Angry	78 (86.67)	-	-	78 (34.82)
Fear of Loosing House/Land	9 (10.00)	43 (47.78)	-	52 (23.21)
Opportunity to sacrifice for National Development	-	-	-	-
Despair/Fatalism	-	1 (1.11)	-	1 (0.45)
Hope for Job	3 (3.33)	12 (13.33)	18 (20.00)	33 (14.73)
Helplessness	-	33 (36.67)	27 (30.00)	60 (26.79)
All Responses	90 (100.0)	89 (98.89)	45 (50.00)	224 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

The expectations of affected population from political leaders in this matter was almost unfulfilled. As many as 54.44 per cent households in the sample area found that leaders did nothing on the news of project initiation in the area. One household reported that leaders have tried to unite the people against the commencement of the project in the area. But 44.44 per cent households have found that the leaders have discussed the issues related to the project among themselves. None of them came out with any proposal for starting any campaign.

Table 6.11 : Leaders Reaction at the Project Announcement

Leaders Reaction	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Did nothing	49	54.44
Tried to unite people against	1	1.11
Discussed among themselves	40	44.44
Supported the Project	-	-
Called people's meeting	-	-
Became Mediator of the project	-	-
Any other	-	-
Total No. of Households	90	100.00

The project officials were also approached after hearing the news about land acquisition owing to the project initiation in the area. Being directly associated with the project work officers were supposed to help and clarify certain project related issues to the affected population. In case of one household, project officials were proved to be helpful in this respect. Rest of the households found them unhelpful and secretive in nature (Table 6.12).

Table 6.12 : Attitude of the Project Officials

Attitude of Households	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Helpful	1	1.11
Unhelpful/Secretive	89	98.89
Indifferent	-	-
Total Households	90	100.00

6.5 PROCESS OF LAND TAKEOVER AND COMPENSATION

Data presented in Table 6.13 shows that 198 acres of land was acquired from the households of four sample villages in the project area. A total sum of Rs.2261600 was received as cash compensation by these households. Thus, the

compensation at the rate of Rs.11422.22 per acre was given by the project authorities.

The average acquired area under the project was found to be 2.20 acres per household and average cash compensation was Rs.25128.89 per household.

Table 6.13 : Land Cost and Compensation

Compensation Received	Total Land/ Cash/Person	Average (Per H.H.)
Land Lost (in Acres)	198.00	2.20
<u>Compensation Received:</u>		
Cash (in Rupees)	2261600	25128.89
Land for Land (Acres)	-	-
Job Given (No.)	-	-

About 47 per cent of the displaced households informed that the cash compensation amount received for land takeover under the project was too meagre. Per acre rates of compensation were very low. More than 28 per cent households reported that rate of compensation varied between Rs.1000 to 1500 per acre. Other 38.10 per cent households observed that the rate of compensation between Rs.1500 and 3000 per acre.

According to remaining 33.33 per cent households compensation was paid to some of the sample households at the rate of Rs.7000 to 12000 per acre (Table 6.14).

Table 6.14 : Awareness about the Compensation Rates

Particular	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Aware of the criteria : No	48	
for compensation Yes	42	
<u>If yes, what were they?</u>		
Rs.1000 - 1500 per acre	12	28.57
Rs.1501 - 3000 per acre	16	38.10
Rs.7001 - 12000 per acre	14	33.33

As stated earlier, the project affected displaced families were not satisfied with the compensation received for their land takeover. Out of total 7.78 per cent households wanted to have double the received amount as compensation (Table 6.15). Three times of the received rates was demanded by 6.67 per cent households. The maximum, 75.56 per cent households justified the payment of compensation four times higher than the existing rates. Remaining 10 per cent households wanted compensation even more than this rate.

Table 6.15 : Opinion About Compensation

Opinion	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Do you consider your compensation adequate	No : 90 Yes -	100.00 -
<u>If No, How much would you have expected?</u>		
Double the Amount	7	7.78
Three times the Amount	6	6.67
Four times the amount	68	75.56
More than four times	9	10.00

The respondents from project affected households have given many reason for hike in the compensation rates (Table 6.16). According to 95.56 per cent households their land was more fertile and compensaton was not given accordingly. Some 21.11 per cent households put the argument that there are many dependents on land, the compensation should be higher considering dependency level on the acquired land. Some 71.11 per cent households put the similar views and claimed that compensation should be higher because they are not able to purchase equal measure of land.

Table 6.16 : Reason for Higher Compensation

Reason for Higher Compensation	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
Land was fertile	86 (95.56)	-	-	86 (42.36)
Too many dependents on land	2 (2.22)	17 (18.89)	-	19 (9.36)
Unable to purchase equal measure of land	2 (2.22)	61 (67.78)	1 (1.11)	64 (31.53)
Does not replace income	-	10 (11.11)	22 (24.44)	32 (15.76)
Any Other	-	-	2 (2.22)	2 (0.99)
Total Responses	90 (100.00)	88 (97.78)	25 (27.78)	203 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Another set of 35.55 per cent households put the argument that they should be given compensation at higher rate because they are not able to restore their original income level after land acquisition. In these circumstances it is the responsibility of project authorities to give compensation at a higher rate to restore income at original

level. Some 2.22 per cent households presented different other versions in this regard.

Table 6.17 : Utilization of Compensation Amount

Utilization of Compensation Amount	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
Land Purchase	1 (1.11)	-	-	1 (0.48)
Household Articles	8 (8.89)	-	-	8 (3.81)
Land Development	-	-	-	-
Consumer Goods	45 (50.00)	2 (2.22)	-	47 (22.38)
Livestock Purchase	-	1 (1.11)	-	1 (0.48)
On Food	36 (40.00)	51 (56.67)	2 (2.22)	89 (42.38)
House Building	-	29 (32.22)	21 (23.33)	50 (23.81)
Social Function	-	-	-	-
Ornaments	-	-	-	-
Started Business	-	-	12 (13.33)	12 (5.71)
Any Other	-	3 (3.33)	11 (12.22)	14 (6.67)
Total	90 (100.00)	86 (95.56)	46 (51.11)	210 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Table 6.17 presented the utilisation of compensation money by displaced population. It is revealed that almost 99 per cent households have spent compensation money on food items. Some 52.22 per cent households have also bought consumer goods out of this money. About 9 per cent of the total sample households have spent this money on the purchase of household articles. The items of expenditure listed so far may be categorised under less important expenditure because compensation money should basically be used for developmental purposes.

More than 55 per cent households also reported to have spent compensation money on the construction of house building. Some 13.33 per cent families have utilized compensation money to start business in the wake of economic hardships due to displacement under dam project. Only one household has gone in for purchasing land from compensation money. As many as 15.55 per cent of the sample households spent this money on different other items, which included all types of expenditures.

The information relating to expenditure of compensation money indicated that the displaced households were not very much particular towards utilising this money for developmental or essential purposes. In the absence of economic prudence among displaced population, compensation could not be utilized properly.

It is further revealed from Table 6.18 that in the most of the households (96.67 per cent) decision about spending compensation money was taken by a single person, i.e. head of the household. Only in case of 3.33 per cent households consent from wife was also taken regarding spending the compensation money.

Table 6.18 : Decision About Spending Compensation Money

Decision Taken for Spending the Compensation Money by	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Self (Head of Household)	87	96.67
Self and Wife	3	3.33
Wife	-	-
Self Father	-	-
Self Mother	-	-
Total	90	100.00

The information presented in Tables 6.17 and 6.18 indicate that the decision about spending compensation money was not taken by jointly to take more wise decision in this regard. Apart from this no futuristic approach was adopted

by the most of affected households while taking this decision. A better thinking on these issues might have placed the displaced population in a better economic conditon.

6.6 IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT

The impact of displacement and resettlement in terms of availability of amenities, quality of amenities, unemployment and job opportunities to the affected population is assessed in Obra Dam project.

The availability of amenities in the sample households of Obra project has increased after displacement as in case of other projects of this study. The number of pucca houses and semi-pucca houses has increased in the project area. The number of kutcha houses and huts has gone down marginally. The facility of electricity has become available to 32 (35.56 per cent) households. None of the households had this amenity prior to launching of project in Obra. The amenities relating to toilets, drinking water and employment have also increased in the area dring this period (Table 6.19). But the availability of irrigation water to a common farmer became difficult after displacement. The irrigation charges have increased after construction of dam in the area.

Table 6.19 : Availability of Amenities Before and After Displacement

Availability of Amenities	Before Dis- placement	After Dis- placement
Pucca House	1 (1.11)	4 (4.44)
Semi-Pucca House	1 (1.11)	23 (25.56)
Kutcha House	86 (95.56)	65 (72.22)
Jhopri/Hut	17 (18.89)	10 (11.11)
Electricity	-	32 (35.56)
Toilets	1 (1.11)	11 (12.22)
Drinking Water	64 (71.11)	74 (82.22)
Water for Irrigation	20 (22.22)	11 (12.22)
Employment	16 (17.78)	19 (21.11)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

The quality of the amenities has also improved after displacement (Table 6.20). The improvement in the quality of houses, electricity, drinking water, roads and schools was reported by the majority of households. The employment situation was considered to be the same as in the past by 77.78 per cent households. Some 11.11 per cent have observed improvement and 10.00 per cent found deterioration in employment situation in sample area.

Table 6.20 : Quality of Amenities Before and After Displacement

Quality of Amenities	Better than in the past	Worse than in the past	Same as in the past	Not resp- onded	Total Respo- nses
House	55 (61.11)	-	35 (38.89)	-	90 (100.0)
Electricity	42 (46.67)	-	48 (53.33)	-	90 (100.0)
Hygienic Facilities	29 (32.22)	3 (3.33)	58 (64.44)	-	90 (100.0)
Drinking water	51 (56.67)	-	39 (43.33)	-	90 (100.0)
Water for Irrigation	3 (3.33)	7 (7.78)	58 (64.44)	22 (24.44)	90 (100.0)
Employment	10 (11.11)	9 (10.00)	70 (77.78)	1 (1.11)	90 (100.0)
Roads	51 (56.67)	-	39 (43.33)	-	90 (100.0)
School	57 (63.33)	-	32 (35.56)	1 (1.11)	90 (100.0)
Burial/Cremation	-	4 (4.44)	63 (70.00)	23 (25.56)	90 (100.0)
Meeting Place	7 (7.78)	3 (3.33)	41 (45.56)	39 (43.33)	90 (100.0)
Forests	-	26 (28.89)	23 (25.56)	41 (45.56)	90 (100.0)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

The irrigation facilities were also found to be worse than past by 7.78 per cent households and better by only 3.33 per cent households. Some 64.44 per cent households have found this same as in the past. The irrigation facility was not considered good by majority of population because it became costly after displacement, hence, became out of reach to a common farmer in the area.

The meeting places and places for cremation/burial have also become scarce after displacement in the sample area. The area under forest cover has gone down according to 28.89 per cent households (Table 6.20).

There were some families in the sample area who have been given job by the project. Table 6.21 indicates that 9 households have got this opportunity. One male member from each of the displaced families was employed in the project. It is further revealed that out of total 9 persons, 5 were given unskilled job on daily wage basis. Two more were employed as unskilled temporary workers. Remaining two persons were working as semi-skilled temporary and skilled temporary workers in the project.

It is further informed that 38 persons became unemployed after displacement in the sample area (Table 6.22). The duration of their unemployment ranged from one month to more than two years.

Table 6.21 : Availability of Job in the Project

	Yes	No	N.A.
Have your family members given a job in the project (No. of HH)	9	79	2

Type and Number of Jobs	Male	Female	Total
1. Skilled Permanent	-	-	-
2. Skilled Temporary	1	-	1
3. Semi-skilled permanent	-	-	-
4. Semi-skilled Temporary	1	-	1
5. Unskilled permanent	-	-	-
6. Unskilled Temporary	2	-	2
7. Daily wages unskilled	5	-	5
Total	9	-	9

Out of total 38 unemployed persons, one remained unemployed upto six months. Other 12 persons became unemployed for 6 months to 12 months. Some 21 persons passed one to two years as unemployed. Remaining 4 persons faced problems of unemployment even for more than 2 years after displacement in the project area.

Table 6.22 : Unemployment After Displacement

	Yes	No	N.A.	Total
Have your family members given a job in the project (No. of HH)	38	52	-	90
If yes, how long?	Number of Households		Percentage	
1. 1 - 6 months	1		1.11	
2. 6 - 12 months	12		13.33	
3. 12 - 24 months	21		23.34	
4. 24 months and more	4		4.44	
5. N.A.	52		57.78	
Total	90		100.00	

6.7 HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

The information relating to incidence of diseases in sample households after displacement is presented in Table 6.23. Table indicates that cases of fever, malaria, dysentery and diarrhoea has increased among all age and sex groups of population. But the number of patients suffering from skin disease, T.B. and Asthma has declined in all groups of population in the sample area after displacement. This shows

Table 6.23 : Incidence of Diseases in Households Before and After Displacement

Households	Diseases					
	Fever	Malaria	Dysentery/ Diarrhoea	T.B.	Asthma	Skin Di- seases
<u>Infants</u>						
Increase	17 (18.89)	14 (15.56)	16 (17.78)	-	2 (2.22)	7 (7.78)
Decrease	1 (1.11)	1 (1.11)	1 (1.11)	3 (3.33)	3 (3.33)	3 (3.33)
Same as Before	9 (10.00)	13 (14.44)	11 (12.22)	25 (27.78)	23 (25.56)	18 (20.00)
Total	27 (30.00)	28 (31.11)	28 (31.11)	28 (31.11)	28 (31.11)	28 (31.11)
<u>Boys</u>						
Increase	48 (53.33)	33 (36.67)	41 (45.56)	2 (2.22)	6 (6.67)	6 (6.67)
Decrease	13 (14.44)	16 (17.78)	14 (15.56)	19 (21.11)	20 (22.22)	17 (18.89)
Same as Before	28 (31.11)	40 (44.44)	34 (37.78)	68 (75.56)	63 (70.00)	66 (73.33)
Total	89 (98.89)	89 (98.89)	89 (98.89)	89 (98.89)	89 (98.89)	89 (98.89)
<u>Girls</u>						
Increase	44 (48.89)	39 (43.33)	36 (40.00)	1 (1.11)	2 (2.22)	5 (5.56)
Decrease	13 (14.44)	15 (16.67)	13 (14.44)	16 (17.78)	16 (17.78)	15 (16.67)
Same as Before	31 (34.44)	34 (37.78)	39 (43.33)	71 (78.89)	70 (77.78)	68 (75.56)
Total	88 (97.78)	88 (97.78)	88 (97.78)	88 (97.78)	88 (97.78)	88 (97.78)

Table (contd....)

Households	Diseases					
	Fever	Malaria	Dysentery/ Diarrhoea	T.B.	Asthma	Skin Di- seases
<u>Men</u>						
Increase	39 (43.33)	30 (33.33)	24 (26.67)	23 (25.56)	2 (2.22)	3 (3.33)
Decrease	16 (17.78)	18 (20.00)	19 (21.11)	14 (15.56)	17 (18.89)	15 (16.67)
Same as Before	35 (38.89)	42 (46.67)	47 (52.22)	53 (58.89)	71 (78.89)	71 (78.89)
Total	90 (100.0)	90 (100.0)	90 (100.0)	90 (100.0)	90 (100.0)	89 (98.89)
<u>Women</u>						
Increase	35 (89.89)	28 (31.11)	20 (22.22)	2 (2.22)	15 (16.67)	3 (3.33)
Decrease	16 (17.78)	17 (18.89)	17 (18.89)	15 (16.67)	18 (20.00)	15 (16.67)
Same as Before	39 (43.33)	45 (50.00)	53 (58.89)	73 (81.11)	57 (63.33)	72 (80.00)
Total	90 (100.0)	90 (100.0)	90 (100.0)	90 (100.0)	90 (100.0)	90 (100.0)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

that hygienic condtions in the sample area have not improved upto required level. But the awareness about serious diseases has increased among sample population. This has led to reduction in the case of T.B., Asthma and skin diseases in the area.

The incidence of diseases like fever, malaria, dysentery and diarrhoea could not be reduced after displacement mainly because sources of drinking water are still not safe in the sample area (Table 6.24).

Table 6.24 : Sources of Drinking Water Before the Project and Now

Source of Drinking Water	Before	After
Well	55 (61.11)	15 (16.67)
River and Well	24 (26.67)	2 (2.22)
Nadi/Nallah	5 (5.55)	4 (4.44)
Nallah/Well	6 (6.67)	1 (1.11)
Hand Pump	-	13 (14.44)
Well/Bandh/Canal	-	21 (23.33)
Well/Handpump	-	34 (37.78)
Total	90(100.00)	90(100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage

It is found that none of the sample households had the facility of tap water. More than 23 per cent households are still using well, bandh and canal water for drinking purposes. About 7 per cent households are using water from river,

nallah and wells as combined source of drinking water. Taking into consideration all available sources of drinking water in the area the exclusive use of handpumps as source of drinking water is adopted by only 14.44 per cent households after displacement. Thus, the available sources of drinking water are required to be altered and improved in order to reduce the incidence of diseases in the project area.

Table 6.25 : Do you Find the Air Cleaner or More Polluted than in the Past

Pollution	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Cleaner	-	-
More Dust/smoke particles	50	55.56
Same as Before	40	44.44
N.P.	-	-
Total	90	100.00

The air pollution in the area is reported to have increased by 55.56 per cent households. Release of smoke particles from the thermal power station and increased traffic due to urbanisation are two major sources of

increased pollution in the area. However, more than 40 per cent households found pollution level same as before in the sample area. The level of our pollution is found to be relatively higher in two villages of sample located nearer to power station and town area of Obra.

The noise pollution, along with air pollution has also increased in the area after displacement. But in case of noise pollution according to 55.56 per cent households it has not increased. Only 44.44 per cent households have found a perceptible increase in the noise pollution. The main impact of noise pollution again remained confined to two villages located nearer to power house and town area.

Table 6.26 : Do You Find a Perceptible Increase in Noise Pollution

Pollution	No. of H.H.	Percentage
Yes	40	44.44
No	50	55.56
N.A./N.P.	-	-
Total	90	100.00

6.8 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IMPACT

There has been many social and cultural changes in Obra project area after displacement. The major changes were observed under the process of urbanisation and because of changing occupational structure after displacement. Majority of households have lost their full or partial agricultural land. They came in contact with urban society in search of job opportunities. This process has changed social and cultural behaviour of population to a considerable extent.

Table 6.27 indicates that 59 households have reported increased drunken behaviour in society after displacement. The cases of wife beating are found to have increased according to more than 25 per cent of sample households. More than 83 per cent households observed increasing choice for new and fashionable cloths in the area after displacement. Food habit of the majority of household have changed during this period. Many households (63.33 per cent) have observed the use of cinema songs on social functions. Traditional songs and rituals of the religion were no more in practice on these occasions.

Apart from these some 15 per cent households found reduced religious practices in the area. More than 16 per cent households have also reported many changes in social habits due to cutting of forests in the area.

Table 6.27 : Cultural Changes After Displacement

Cultural Changes	No. of Households and Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total Resp- onses
Cutting Forests	15 (16.67)	-	-	15 (5.81)
New and Fashionable cloths	59 (65.56)	7 (17.78)	-	66 (25.58)
Different Food	8 (8.89)	12 (13.33)	1 (1.11)	21 (8.14)
Drunken Behaviour	6 (6.67)	44 (48.89)	9 (10.00)	59 (22.87)
More Wife Beating	-	11 (12.22)	12 (13.33)	23 (8.91)
More Gambling	-	-	1 (1.11)	1 (0.39)
Lack of Religious Practice	2 (2.22)	5 (5.56)	6 (6.67)	13 (5.04)
Lack of Respect to Mothertongue	-	2 (2.22)	1 (1.11)	3 (1.16)
Use of Cinema Songs on Social Functions	-	9 (10.00)	48 (53.33)	57 (22.09)
Total	90 (100.0)	90 (100.00)	78 (86.66)	258 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Table 6.28 : Problems Faced by Women After Displacement

Problems of Women	No. of Households & Percentage			
	Ist Re- sponse	IIInd Re- sponse	IIIrd Re- sponse	Total
No job outside home	67 (74.44)	-	-	67 (26.80)
Difficult to get Firewood	18 (20.00)	47 (52.22)	-	65 (26.00)
Difficult to get Drinking Water	4 (4.44)	31 (34.44)	16 (17.78)	51 (20.40)
Less Food compared to others in family	1 (1.11)	8 (8.89)	5 (5.56)	14 (5.60)
Lack of Hygienic Facilities	-	4 (4.44)	45 (50.00)	49 (19.60)
Jobs gets only unskill and daily wage	-	-	1 (1.11)	1 (0.40)
Disparity in Wages	-	-	1 (1.11)	1 (0.40)
Increase in Atrocities	-	-	-	-
Any Other	-	-	2 (2.22)	2 (0.80)
Total	216 (100.00)	213 (100.00)	159 (100.00)	588 (100.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

The status of women has deteriorated and their problems have increased under the process of displacement in the sample area. Women belonging to more than 74 per cent households found no job outside home during this period. About 2 per cent women have reported discrimination in job opportunities and wage rates (Table 6.28).

As many as 72.22 per cent housewives complained for difficulties in getting firewood and drinking water. Some 54.44 per cent have also found lack of hygienic facilities. Their existence as housewife as well as working women became difficult after displacement in the sample area.

The most of the women in sample households wanted to get job outside home in the absence of graceful existence as housewives. But many of them could not get jobs of their choice. The reaction of male members has been different on this issue. Many of them did not found women trained and educated for good jobs. At the same time other found them capable but discriminated.

6.9 DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION IN IRRIGATION DAM PROJECT

This part of study covers another irrigation project in the Eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. This is relating to

Meja Dam in district Mirzapur. The construction of Meja Dam was initiated in 1957. Its construction was completed in 1987 but its final raising was completed during 1997.

A total of 10832 acres of land was acquired for this dam. The maximum height of the dam is 40.20 metres. Its reported capacity is 303.12 million Cu.M.

Total 13 villages are found to be affected in the construction of the dam site. The land from 13 villages has been acquired. This includes 4 villages where maximum land has been acquired for the construction of dam. The area of these villages was submerged in the Dam.

The main disadvantage of this dam is that the most of the irrigation water released from the dam is not used for irrigation in surrounding area. The irrigation water goes to Tenduhar area of the district Allahabad. In case it is used by local farmers, the irrigation charges are payable at very high rates.

The sample of the study covers four most severely affected villages namely - Dadari, Rahkala, Mahadev and Kedwar. Most of the agriculture in these villages are dependent on natural resources. All crops are cultivated in this area but yield is very low owing to lack of irrigation facilities. The big farmers of the villages manage to

irrigate their crops even at higher rates. Most of the farmers are facing many problems in cultivation because of location of their agricultural land near the dam site. The garbage coming from dam is a permanent source of damage to agriculture in the surrounding areas.

The facility of drinking water has not been provided properly by the project. Majority of villagers are dependent on Belan river for drinking water and other purposes. Installed handpumps are not in working order. Under these circumstances villagers are compelled to use polluted water for drinking and other purposes.

The houses in the sample area are not found in good shape after displacement. Most of the houses were ruined during the flood of 1991. During this period flood gates of Meja Dam were opened, the worst victims were these displaced villagers.

The majority of village population^W in the sample area is dependent on job work of carpet weaving which is prevalent in the area. The big traders in Mirzapur city are giving raw material for carpet weaving to the workers of these villages. The remunerations paid to them for carpet weaving are very low. Thus, they are highly exploited in this process.

6.10 DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF AFFECTED POPULATION

Out of four villages in the sample of the study, one - Kedwar - is located in Halia block and remaining three Rahkala, Dadari and Mahadev are in Lalganj block of the district Mirzapur (Table 6.29). Out of 149 sample households

Table 6.29 : Village and Block-wise Distribution of Households and Population

Village/ Block	No. of H.H.	% of H.H. in Total Sample H.H. in Dehra- dun	Population						Population Percentage		
			Male	Average Popula- tion per HH	Female	Average Popula- tion per HH	Total	Average Popula- tion per HH	Male	Female	Total
1. Kedwar	40	26.85	105	2.63	141	3.53	246	6.15	42.68	57.32	25.97
(a)Halia	40	26.85	105	2.63	141	3.53	246	6.15	42.68	57.32	25.97
2. Rahkala	24	16.10	108	4.50	81	3.38	189	7.88	57.14	42.86	19.96
3. Dadari	59	39.60	181	3.07	177	3.00	358	6.07	50.55	49.44	37.80
4. Mahadev	26	17.45	71	2.73	83	3.19	154	5.92	46.10	53.90	16.26
5. Lalganj	109	73.15	360	3.30	344	3.16	704	6.46	51.14	48.86	74.34
Mirzapur	149	100.00	465	3.12	489	3.26	947	6.36	49.10	50.90	100.00

from four villages the maximum 59 are taken from Dadari and minimum 24 households are from Rahkala village. The number of households in sample from each village is based on total number of households in each village.

The sample consists of 947 persons. The average size of household is .36. The biggest average household size (7.88 person) is recorded in village Rahkala and lowest (5.92 persons) in Mahadev. The proportion of female in sample population is 50.90 per cent. The maximum proportion of female population (57.32 per cent) is recorded in Kedwar and minimum (42.86 per cent) in Rahkala village.

Table 6.30 : Caste-wise Distribution of Sample Households and Population

Households/ Population	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	Other	Total
No. of H.H.	121	-	-	29	149
Percentage	81.21	-	-	19.46	100.00
Population	782	-	-	165	947
Percentage	82.58	-	-	17.42	100.00
Male	385	-	-	80	465
Percentage	49.23	-	-	48.48	49.10
Female	397	-	-	85	482
Percentage	50.77	-	-	51.51	50.90

The caste-wise composition of households and population in the sample indicated 81.21 per cent households in the category of Scheduled Castes. The population being 82.58 per cent of the total in this category. There is no ST and OBC population in the sample area. The remaining population belongs to general category in the sample. The proportion of female population in SC group is found to be 50.77 per cent which turns out to be lower than the proportion of same (51.51 per cent) in general category (Table 6.30).

Age-wise classification of the sample population showed 7.18 per cent infants and 16.89 per cent children (5-14 years age group) in the population. The share of population belonging to working age group is recorded to be 74.02 per cent. The persons belonging to old age group constituted 1.90 per cent of the sample population.

The proportion of female in infants and children are 67.65 per cent and 42.50 per cent respectively. The proportion of female population in working age group is found to be 51.64 per cent. The female population in old age group is recorded to be as low as 33.33 per cent.

The respondents educational level in the project area is recorded to be extremely low. A total of 85.91 per cent sample population is found to be illiterate. Only 8.72 per

cent respondents had ability to read and write in the sample area. Out of 149 respondents only 5 (3.6 per cent) had education upto primary school level. The education upto

Table 6.31 : Age-wise Classification of Male, Female and Total Population in Sample Area

Age Group	Male	Per Cent	Female	Per Cent	Total	Per cent of Different Age Groups
<u>Infant</u>						
0 - 4	22	4.73	46	8.54	68	7.18
<u>Child Population</u>						
5 - 9	33	7.10	46	9.54	79	8.34
10-14	59	12.69	22	4.56	81	8.55
<u>Working Age Group</u>						
15-17	38	8.17	53	11.00	91	9.61
18-24	66	14.19	106	21.99	172	18.16
25-29	70	15.05	50	10.37	120	12.67
30-39	51	10.97	44	9.13	95	10.03
40-49	59	12.69	64	13.28	123	12.99
50-59	55	11.83	45	9.34	100	10.56
<u>Old Age</u>						
60 & Above	12	2.58	6	1.24	18	1.90
All Age Groups	465	100.0	482	100.00	947	100.00

middle school and High School level was acquired by one and two respondents respectively in the sample area. A very low literacy in the sample area is found mainly because of existence of SC population in the sample. The economic problems and backwardness have been the main reasons for low literacy level in this population group of the area.

Table 6.32 : Respondents Level of Education in Sample Households

Educational Level	No. of HH.	Percentage
Illiterate	128	85.91
Read and Write	13	8.72
Primary	5	3.36
Middle School	1	0.67
High School	2	1.34
IA/Technical	-	-
Graduate	-	-
Post Graduate	-	-
A+ School	-	-
All Classes	149	100.00

6.11 ECONOMIC PROFILE

Prior to land acquisition the households in the sample area had 294.18 acres of agricultural land. After displacement under the project these households had only 14.70 acres of land. The numbr of other assets like ponds, trees, cattles, goats, pigs and poultry were also reduced drastically under the process of displacement due to acute shortage of agricultural and other produce (Table 6.33).

Table 6.33 : Land and Assets Before and After Being Affected by the Project

Land and Assets	Before		After	
	Total Number	Average Number	Total Number	Average Number
Patta Land (Acres)	3.30	0.02	-	-
Non-Patta Land (Acres)	290.88	1.95	13.70	0.89
No. of Wells	6	0.04	1	0.01
No. of Ponds/Tanks	-	-	-	-
Total No. of Trees	6081	40.81	636	4.27
Total No. of Cattles	514	3.45	389	2.61
Total No. of Goats/Pigs	110	0.74	288	1.93
Total No. of Poultry/Birds	30	0.20	20	0.20

Table 6.34 : Changes in Primary Occupational Structure

Activities	Before Displacement			After Displacement		
	Male	Female	Average No. of Days	Male	Female	Average No. of Days
Agriculture	216 (63.72)	192 (53.04)	95	82 (24.19)	73 (20.17)	75
Fuelwood Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petty Business	-	-	-	-	-	-
Job in Project	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daily Wages	8 (2.36)	3 (0.83)	40	15 (4.42)	9 (2.49)	60
Artisan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monthly Unskilled job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other formal job	-	-	-	1 (0.29)	-	200
Any Other (Carpet Weaving)	15 (4.42)	8 (2.21)	60	188 (55.46)	117 (32.32)	85
Total No. of Male/ Female in Working Age Group	339 (100.0)	362 (100.0)		339 (100.0)	362 (100.0)	

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage

As an outcome of reduced agricultural land and assets, the engagement of working population in agricultural activities has also gone down in the sample households. As many as 63.72 per cent males and 53.04 cent females in working age group were engaged in agricultural activities prior to displacement. Their engagement in these activities has declined to the level of 24.19 percent and 20.17 per cent respectively. The average engagement period in agricultural activities which was 95 days in a year was also reduced to 75 days per year.

Owing to economic hardship and lack of income sources with the land acquisition in the sample area, many households have tried to find out viable alternatives. In this process 4.42 per cent men and 2.49 per cent women have engaged themselves in activities like daily wages for an average period of 60 days in a year. Some 55.46 per cent males and 32.32 per cent females have engaged themselves in carpet weaving for a period of about 3 months in a year. Prior to displacement only 4.42 per cent male and 2.21 per cent females have worked as carpet weavers in the sample area (Table 6.34).

As a usual practice in the area none of the persons in the working age group did any job as secondary occupation prior to displacement. But after displacement many of them were forced to start secondary activities to earn some more

Table 6.35 : Changes in Secondary Occupational Structure

Activities	Before Displacement			After Displacement		
	Male	Female	Average No. of Days	Male	Female	Average No. of Days
Agriculture	-	-	-	35 (10.32)	15 (4.14)	90
Fuelwood Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petty Business	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other formal job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daily Wages	-	-	-	45 (13.27)	25 (6.91)	60
Artisan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monthly Unskilled Job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monthly Semi-skilled job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent from House	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any Other (Carpet Weaving)	-	-	-	10 (2.95)	12 (3.31)	113
Total No. of Male/ Female in Working Age Group	339 (100.0)	362 (100.0)		339 (100.0)	362 (100.0)	

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage

income. More than 10 per cent males and 4.14 per cent females adopted agriculture as part of their secondary activities after displacement. Some 13.27 per cent males and 6.91 per cent females have also started daily wage earnings for about 60 days in a year. More than 6 per cent population have adopted carpet weaving as part of their secondary activities (Table 6.35).

Despite all efforts the average income from primary sources which was Rs.31392.62 per household per annum before displacement have declined to Rs.16453.02. The income from secondary sources added Rs.385.91 per household per annum. Thus, average annual income was increased to Rs.16838.93 per household with the help of secondary income sources. The total income of sample households have gone down drastically due to loss of agriculture and other assets after displacement. The other economic activities could not replace the earlier income level of the sample households.

Some 311.58 acres of land was acquired from the households of the sample area in Meja Dam project. They have received a sum of Rs.3512400 as compensation for their acquired land.

The average land acquisition for each household was recorded to be 2.09 acres and the average amount was calculated to be Rs.23573.15. Per acre value of acquired

land was only Rs.11272.87 (Table 6.36). None of the persons was given any job in the project. According to the displaced households, the compensation amount was too low as compared to the prevailing rates. The majority of sample population demanded at least four times higher rates for their acquired land.

Table 6.36 : Land Lost and Compensation

Compensation Received	Total Land/ Cash/Person	Average (Per H.H.)
Land Lost (in Acres)	311.58	2.09
<u>Compensation Received:</u>		
Cash (in Rupees)	3512400	23573.15
Land for Land (Acres)	-	-
Job Given (No.)	8	0.04

The affected population has given various reasons for provision of higher compensation rates for their acquired land. The major part of the sample population held the view that acquired land was fertile. Some other have argued that prevailing rates of land in the area were quite high and they were not in a position to purchase equal measure of land from compensation amount. Dependency on land as basis for higher compensation rates was also argued.

The expenditure pattern of the compensation amount showed that less than 50 percent money was invested for land, house and business activities. Rest of the money was not utilized with prudence to have maximum benefit in future from current expenditure. This all happened in the absence of proper training and mass illiteracy in the population of the sample area.

The other aspects of the displacement and rehabilitation problems in the sample area of the Meja Dam were almost same as in Obra Dam project of Sonbhadra district.

CHAPTER VII

7.1 IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION IN EXISTING FRAMEWORK

The analysis of data relating to project displacement collected from six development projects located in five geo-economic regions of Uttar Pradesh showed wide spread mismanagement of resettlement and rehabilitation programme. The impact of development projects on displaced population has been assessed taking into consideration of existing rehabilitation policies of the government. The impact of displacement on affected families has been assessed through the study of : (i) changes in economic profile, (ii) the process of displacement; (iii) process of land takeover and compensation; (iv) resettlement and rehabilitation plan of the project; (v) impact of displacement and resettlement on infrastructural amenities and employment; (vi) changes in health and environment; (vii) social and cultural impact; and (viii) performance evaluation of rehabilitation officials.

The analysis indicated that development projects may be boon for some but they are a curse for the displaced. Psyche of the affected population is to be understood properly. The government agencies are involved in rehabilitation programmes are hardly capable of such understanding.

The value assessment of land and houses is done on very old and traditional manner in order to see that displaced are given minimum amount as compensation. The maximum satisfaction of oustee has seldom been an aim of the project officials.

Corruption has become a general practice in the disbursement of cash compensation in almost all the cases of development projects. The timely disbursement of compensation money has been a rare practice. Unconcerned attitude of project authorities is reflected from the fact that in many development projects much more land is often acquired and it remains waste for years before the eyes of displaced population. In case of Lakhwar Vyasi project in Dehradun, the project work is stopped for last so many years. The farmers are hardly allowed to cultivate on acquired land which is lying unused.

In case of housing project, the government agencies involved in the process, making huge profits in resale of acquired land. No additional reward is paid to original owner of land. In the event of loss of job in course of displacement, it becomes the duty of the project management to provide alternate employment and impart timely training for successful future in new job. Such pains are seldom taken by the project authorities.

Considering the mass illiteracy among project affected population, the role of people's representatives become very important in helping project affected population for attainment of their claims. But many times they fail to fulfil these promises and prefer to join administration to impose exploitative terms on displaced population.

In the process of displacement land owners are rewarded even if they are not present during the process of land takeover. But tillers are not adequately compensated under this process.

In most of the cases displaced population have preferred land for land than other type of compensations. But in the absence of land area none of the displaced families could be given land for land at least for agricultural purposes. The adamant attitude of land oustees in this regard is seen because they do not want to enter new ventures. Neither they have liking for new ventures nor they are trained enough to do so.

Most of the projects were found to be situated in remote areas inhabited by indigenous people. These people were dependent upon for their day to day existence on forest and other natural resources. With the cutting of the forests, their basis of existence was uprooted. They were not having required exposer to reorient themselves for alternative

sources of livelihood. In these circumstances they are left alone to face the adversaries of displacement.

Displacement under the most of development projects not only uprooted people from their homes but also uprooted them from their culture and tradition. After displacement, affected population lost their temples, ancestral land which have been part of their life for generations and can not be replaced at any cost. This led to loss of rich culture and tradition which have been followed for generations. The displaced persons underwent the entire process of relocation and adjustment to the unfamiliar environment. They not only underwent physical stress but also psychological.

In the case of almost all the six development projects, whatever cash compensation was provided to the displaced families, a major part was spent for unproductive purposes. Most of the households ate, drank and became merry but only for a few days. Afterwards they were paupers and there was a complete picture of misery. This called for provision of 'land for land' in the project areas. But none of the development project under this study had the provision for the same.

In the absence of proper resettlement and rehabilitation plan for the displaced households under the development

projects, there were following negative impacts on the lives and livelihood of these affected households.

As a result of faulty rehabilitation and resettlement system in the project area there has been a multiplication in individual and social impoverishment, including homelessness and the growth of new slums, physical, psychological and emotional trauma; insecurity for the future, medical hardship and the onset of diseases, substantially higher transportation costs, loss of livelihood and traditional lands, the removal of children from schools, arrest of those opposing an eviction, loss of faith by victims in the legal and political system, loss of culturally significant sites, confiscation of personal goods and property, substantially higher housing costs, absence of choice of alternative accommodation, increased social isolation, and tension with dwellers (host population) already at resettlement sites.

7.2 REHABILITATION POLICY

India does not have a rehabilitation policy. In the past R&R programmes have been unsatisfactory. Only few states have their own R&R policy. These have not been monitored by independent agencies.

The Ministry of Rural Area and Employment, Government of India is finalising two legal measures on development - induced displacement. The National Policy for Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Displaced Persons (NPRR, 1998) has many positive aspects as well as shortcomings. But the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1998 (LAB, 1998) ignores the draft policy. It enunciates the following principles:

1. Displacement should be minimised. So people displacing projects should be the last option after studying non-displacing and least displacing alternatives.
2. It recognises that displacement results in "state-induced impoverishment" and that "no developmental project can be justified if a section of society is pauperised by it."
3. Informed consent of those to be affected by it should be mandatory. The project is to be explained to them. They may question every aspect including its public purpose and environmental impact.
4. The definition of the DPs/PAPs goes beyond land owners to include those who depend for sustenance on land owned by others or on the common property resources (CPRs). As such compensation should be given for the CPRs and other livelihood lost.

5. The welfare of DPs/PAPs is a pre-condition of the project. Rehabilitation is mandatory and should go on side by side with the project and should be prior to dislocation. The DPs should be resettled as communities and should have a better life-style after displacement than before it because they pay the price of development. They should be the first beneficiaries of jobs and other project benefits.
6. Often money lenders and other outsiders usurp land in the area to be acquired after news spreads about the possibility of a project. When the project is notified, they get most benefits meant for the DPs/PAPs. As protection against it, NPRR, 1998 includes among the DPs/PAPs only those who were residents of the area three years before the notification under section 4.1 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, 1894).
7. Land for land is recommended as compensation or rehabilitation to all the DPs/PAPs as is mandatory for tribals.

It also has some shortcomings. The 'public purpose' for which land is acquired under LAA has not been defined more than a century after its enactment. In the absence of a definition, courts have generally accepted as 'public

purpose' whatever the Government so declares, including transfer of land to the private sector. Abuses are intrinsic to this stand. In project after project, more land than required is acquired and then sold for profit (ISED, 1996). The social activist DP/PAP combine has been demanding a restrictive definition to include only schemes of genuine welfare of the biggest possible number, such as educational and health institutions and housing for the poor. NPRR 1998 says that the project should be according to the public purpose, but does not define it or state that it should be defined in a restrictive manner.

Besides it does not give adequate importance to the cultural aspects except in the rehabilitation of the tribals. Nomads are mentioned only in passing. The gender issue does not receive the importance it deserves. Though made mandatory, rehabilitation is not mentioned as a fundamental right. Thus, it remains a welfare measure. Past DPs/PAPs are alluded to but their rehabilitation is not mentioned. According to estimates at least 213 lakhs were deprived of their livelihood between 1951 and 1990. More than 40 per cent of them are tribals. Fewer than a third of them have been resettled even partially. Today their number must be 300 lakhs. But being voiceless they are displaced without their consent and ignored.

Besides, a policy is not legally binding. It requires a law but NPRR 1998 makes no provision for it. We are told that Coal India has rejected the policy because it states that a plan for land reclamation should be prepared two years before a mine is abandoned for possible return to the people or to resettle others. Coal India finds it too expensive. We also hear that the Minister for Welfare has rejected the stipulation that people should not be displaced from wildlife sanctuaries and parks. NGOs have been demanding Joint Protected Area Management that will use also the conservation traditions of the forest dwellers and ensure their as well as wild life right to life. This clause has not been included in the policy.

7.3 THE LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1998

The proposed Amendment Bill all but ignores the draft policy. Most land acquisition is governed by the LAA. This law inherited by Independent India from the British, followed a series of regulations from 1824 onwards. Through them the colonial State took possession of property for schemes such as mines, plantations and others that were an integral part of the strategy to turn the country into a supplier of cheap raw material and capital for the British Industrial

Revolution. After minor amendments in 1914 and 1938, it was amended substantially in 1984 to 'streamline the process of acquisition.'

Post-Independence economic development based on large projects and big industries, entailed widespread displacement. So there was a need to strike a balance between the government's acquisition and the rights of those whose land was acquired. The law gave very little scope to the affected party to challenge the process of acquisition or even to demand fair compensation and rehabilitation. People's impoverishment and marginalisation were its consequences.

But instead of giving it a pro-people orientation, the 1984 amendments made acquisition easier. It empowered the state to acquire land for private industry. Till then it was limited to the public sector. When the demand was for compensation based on replacement value, the Act retained market value as its criterion and added a solatium of 30 per cent. It fixed a time limit of three years for the completion of the process after the first notification under section 4.1. It also added the Urgency Clause (Section 17) to circumvent section 5 which allows the affected party to file objections before the collector within a month after the first notification. Today all the companies that, swear by the gospel of private enterprise, be it Enron, the Tatas, the

Ambanis, the Jindals or Cogentrix, except the Government to acquire land for them at a throw away price.

7.4 WORLD BANK'S REHABILITATION DIRECTIVES

The World Bank is a major financing body for India. The basic feature of the World Bank Policy are :

1. The policy demands the avoidance or minimisation, whenever feasible of involuntary displacement by conducting a comprehensive assessment of alternatives and selecting the least displacing alternative within the economic and technical parameters.
2. The policy states that wherever displacement is unavoidable, the bank will assist the displaced persons in their efforts to improve or at least restore their former living standards and earning capacity. The means to achieve the objective consist of the preparation and execution of resettlement plans as if they were development projects. The policy also requires that there settlement plans form an integral part of the basic project design.
3. The policy assures compensation for all the assets by calculating an amount equivalent to replacement costs.

The bank requires that the project authorities minimise the distance between departure and relocation sites so as to facilitate the resettlers adaptations to the new socio-cultural and natural environment. Similarly, it also suggests that during the preparation of the resettlement plans the resettlers and the host populations should participate in the conflict of conflict resolution.

4. It also envisages that the process of rehabilitation should be treated as an opportunity for development of the new settlers by giving them infrastructural and service facilities and empowering them with training and aptitudes.
5. The directive also talks about the need to maintain the ethnic values and social relationships of the indigenous communities. The policy also talks about treating customary rights as natural rights to the land or other resources acquired for the project, and hence to be compensated adequately.

The bank claims that this directive is mandatory and the project authorities have to comply with it. But past experience tells that the bank has not taken any stern action with those who have not complied with the directive. Though

the World Bank directive can be considered as somewhat near an idealistic policy but to make it effective, the bank needs to make sure that the policy is strictly complied by the agency.

7.5 PACKAGE FOR REHABILITATION POLICY

On the issue of diagnosing policy package of rehabilitation for displaced population from development projects, the experts are found to have holding two extreme views. The experts belonging to social volunteer's group intend to uproot the existing administrative set up to facilitate displaced population through rehabilitation package. The experts, belonging to state administrative group, try to remain more particular towards abiding state laws while recommending rehabilitation package. This makes rehabilitation package anti-displaced population. For all practical purposes in such policy issues a midway should be adopted. Following are some policy measures to evolve a package for rehabilitation.

1. The displacement should be avoided wherever possible and minimised when not avoidable.
2. When displacement is unavoidable, a relocation/resettlement plan should be prepared and implemented which

allocates sufficient resources to ensure that those affected are fairly compensated and rehabilitated. They should be benefitted from the development process on a sustainable basis. At minimum they should be no worse off than before displacement.

3. There should be full participation in the planning and management process by the main parties involved, in particular the communities affected.
4. The parties benefitting from the development causing the displacement should pay the full cost of the displacement and relocation process including the socio-economic rehabilitation of those affected to at least their former level.
5. Compensation should be paid in terms of land. In case land compensation is not possible then the benefit should be in terms of employment in or outside the project. Self-employment schemes, training for skilled or semi-skilled jobs, women should also be given equal opportunity and benefits.
6. The new land source could be the degraded forest land. Tree farming, including horticulture, should be encouraged with assured markets.

7. Only irrigated land should be reclaimed. Land without water should not be deemed fit for oustees.
8. Demonstration farming (including tree farming) should be done and land should be given only when the income becomes at least double of the original holdings of the oustees.
9. The 'tiller' should receive compensation as rightfully as owner of land receives compensation.
10. Market value should be given much before the land acquisition.
11. The minimum land should be acquired.
12. Rehabilitation should be a part of any development project. The cost should be born by the project implementers. It should also take into account whether there are any alternative than to displace people. If displacement is unavoidable in that case project affected people should be rehabilitated as a unit not in fragments.
13. The resettlement site should as close as to the original site and should contain all the facilities which were available earlier. Proper care should be taken to protect culture and tradition of the rehabilitated unit.

14. There should be periodical evaluation of government agency involved in resettlement process and rehabilitation programmes of the project. The evaluation should be conducted by an autonomous body.
15. While preparing the resettlement and rehabilitation programme for the project affected site, the project affected people should be involved in meeting and discussion. Transparency about R&R and other information should be maintained at all levels.
16. Loss of natural habitat should be compensated by a realistic programme and should involve the local community.
17. Integrated social groups should be resettled together.
18. The process of land takeover for development project should route through Panchayat level. No land acquisition should be allowed without prior permission from Panchayat level. All the resettlement and rehabilitation works should be undertaken under the supervision of village panchayat of the concerned area.
19. There should be a compulsory provision of equal compensation rate for equal quality land in two independent development projects located at nearby places or adjoining places.

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